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Test Match Score

Nottingham, June 11.
South Africa, with five of their second innings wickets down, are ahead by 159 runs with an England innings to come.
England declared their first innings today at 419 runs for nine wickets—64 runs short of the South African total.
South Africa: 1st Innings 483 for nine declared.
England: 1st Innings 410 for nine declared.
South Africa: 2nd Innings 85 for five (rain stopping play six minutes from time of drawing stumps).—Teut.
(Full description of the day's play on Page 6)

State Of Siege In Nicaragua

Guatemala, June 11.
Nicaragua Radio reported today that a state of siege had been extended to the entire country as strikes against the Government became general.

Martial law was declared on June 1 in Managua and the state of Granada after rioting by students of the Granada University in protest against a proposal to transfer them to the National University at Leon, about 60 miles to the north.

Trade unions today joined the students in a national strike against the Government and general disorders have broken out, according to the broadcast. There have been some casualties.

The National Guard was fully mobilised and the Air Force was patrolling the borders of Honduras and Costa Rica to prevent possible invasion, the Radio said.

Press censorship has been imposed.

Nicaragua is the largest of the Central American Republics and is bordered by Honduras in the north and Costa Rica in the south. The President is General Anastasio Somoza—Reuter.

VYSHINSKY ILL

Moscow, June 11.
It was reliably reported today that the Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, was still resting after an illness but was expected to recover shortly and return to his post.—United Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Another Test Of Patience

AFTER the highly provoking experience of the Big Three deputies in Paris in trying, with the permission of the poker-faced Mr. Gromyko, to reach a simple agreement for a round-table conference of Foreign Ministers, neither Washington nor London is likely to waste much time parleying over Russia's latest Note on a peace settlement with Japan. Of any consequence, nothing new is offered. Demand is reiterated for participation in treaty-making deliberations of Communist China, a proposal bound to be summarily rejected while the Korean conflict is actively pursued from Peking. The more plausible suggestion that the representatives of all nations whose armed forces fought Japan should participate in a general conference carries its own carefully contrived catch—a plain inference that the "smaller" nations would be invited in only a consultative basis. The basic insistence is that the Foreign Ministers of Russia, United States, Britain and China must be given full responsibility—and veto powers—for preparing the peace treaty, then generously permit the rest to subscribe their signatures. The only point of interest, in fact, rests in the purpose which prompted the Kremlin to choose this particular moment to indulge in a diplomatic gesture which bogs itself down in proposals which have already been rejected or, well known to the Stalin hierarchy, are plainly unacceptable. One conclusion alone is possible: the desire is to confuse the real issue and to delay the conclusion of a treaty which rides roughshod over Kremlin designs. The speed with which Mr. Kenneth Younger and Mr. John Foster Dulles last week ironed out all serious differences between Britain and the United States affecting the text of the proposed treaty appears to have surprised the Soviet. It meant, in effect, that outside Russia and China,

all issues were virtually settled between the countries directly concerned. Even so, there is something remarkably naive about such tactics. To imagine, still watching the Palais Rose farce, that non-Communist countries anxious to conclude an early settlement with Japan—largely for political reasons—would be constrained to walk knowingly into another long-drawn-out bout of verbiage, aimed at diverting them from a course about which their minds are thoroughly made up, merely puts a tax on patience. It may be, undoubtedly it is, disagreeable to Soviet Russia to find a Big Three attitude proclaiming an intention to proceed on their own way in the absence of Russian readiness for co-operation, for it reflects no special credit on Russia's international prestige, but the writing has been long on the wall. If Russia expects closer liaison between the principal capitals at high levels, the opportunity offers, but the Allies have been brought to a point where there is no alternative to making a clean choice between abandoning appeasement which merely sponsors demands for more and making a firm stand. Should Russia want to make her voice heard acceptably in international councils, her course is equally clear. An end of the struggle in Korea, which undoubtedly requires no more than a directive from the Kremlin, and an end to futility at the Palais Rose, reached by one short speech by Mr. Gromyko, and the atmosphere would change overnight. Backed up, it could put ideological cleavage into cold storage and would represent a real attempt not only to reduce friction between Russia and the democratic world but also to demonstrate some measure of sincerity. Efforts to excite diplomatic exchanges for propaganda purposes, such as this latest Note on Japan, expose the process in reverse.

Freed From Captivity



Our staff photographer caught this study of Mr. W. J. C. Josling and Mrs. Rosie Passos, two members of a Hongkong yachting party who arrived from Macao this morning after being held captive by Chinese Communists for 91 days.

Pull Out Of Korea And Break Off Diplomatic Relations With Russia

LT-GEN WEDEMEYER OFFERS SOME ADVICE

Washington, June 11.
Lt-General Albert Wedemeyer, commander of the United States Sixth Army, said today that the United States should pull out of Korea and break off diplomatic relations with Russia and its satellites.

"I just don't think we are going to get anywhere," he told the Senate Committee investigating the dismissal of General MacArthur.

General Wedemeyer said he would not have sent troops into Korea originally.

General Wedemeyer, who is slated to retire from his San Francisco command on July 31, also said the administration should have permitted MacArthur to bomb and blockade Red China. He was the first military man to back MacArthur at the marathon hearings.

In a terse summation of his views, General Wedemeyer said: "I say I would get out of Korea, I would break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and her satellites and I would establish economic

blockades around those areas controlled by those categories of countries."

Senator John Stennis asked if a United States withdrawal from Korea would "knock the legs out from under the United Nations". The general replied that he believed any action he had suggested should be done "under the aegis of the United Nations".

General Wedemeyer, who was Army commander in China from 1945 to 1946, told the Committee he would not have put ground troops into Korea in the first place. He attacked the idea of a Korean cease-fire on the basis of a truce at the 38th Parallel as "tantamount to defeat for us psychologically."

"IN MY JUDGMENT" He insisted that the United States should "take the initiative away from the enemy and fight the war in the political, economic, the psychological and military fields at times and places of our choosing."

"Now I am going to step out of the realm of an Army officer and tell you this...that in my judgment we ought to get out of Korea, and I would do it because I just don't think that we are going to get anywhere," he said.

General Wedemeyer, siding with General MacArthur, demanded that the United States take "stiffer measures directly against Russia to stop Communism, even at the 'calculated risk' of a new world war. He testified that he favoured MacArthur's proposals to bomb Chinese Communist bases in Manchuria and clamp a naval blockade on China—the latter by the United States alone if necessary.

However, he also told the Senators he would get the United States troops out of Korea now and take measures on a broader scale, more directly against Russia, to avoid bleeding the United States by small wars on the Soviet fringe.

"I would break off diplomatic relations with them. I would go into full mobilisation. And I would clearly lay it all before the world, before the bar of the whole world, and I would go further—I would go to the real perpetrator of all this, because it is not the Koreans—the crux of this thing is in the Kremlin. And if we continue to permit them to call the tune to which we shall dance, our form of government would be in jeopardy."

DODGES ANSWER Wedemeyer dodged a "yes or no" answer on whether he thought MacArthur should have been dismissed but said he felt most Americans were "unhappy" about the way it was done.

As theatre commander in China, he said, he had a very difficult time getting directions from the authorities in Washington. He added that he

HOW CHINESE REDS TREATED

HONGKONG CAPTIVES

Subjected To Long Interrogations

PROPAGANDA AGENTS

ACCUSATION

In an exclusive interview with the China Mail this morning, Mr W. J. C. Josling and his two Portuguese woman companions, who together with three Chinese had been detained by the Chinese authorities for 91 days when their yacht drifted into Chinese territorial waters on March 11, gave a detailed account of the long detention and the privations they suffered in Communist cells.

They all said that they suffered no physical ill-treatment beyond the fact that they were confined in small cells crammed with other occupants and subjected to persistent interrogation.

In one of the interviews with an interrogating officer, Mr Josling's two Portuguese friends, Miss Gloria Castro and Mrs Rosie Passos were accused of spreading anti-Communist propaganda in the cells to lure their fellow-detainees to leave China and to come to Hongkong. Threatening questions were asked and perky replies were given by the Portuguese women when they were asked whether they liked Shekpi, the district in which the party was detained.

In way of an answer the two women asked their interrogator whether he liked Hongkong and since he said he did not they wanted to know why they must like Shekpi. When threatened that they could be shot for not telling the truth one of the women replied that, since they were prisoners in their hands, she could not stop under arrest and were not allowed to go on deck and threatened that they would be shot if they disobeyed the order.

"Then persistently throughout the afternoon different parties came on board to interrogate us, and we were told that we would be detained for a few days," Mr Josling said.

"The Communists, finding out that I had some money on me said that we would have to buy our own food to keep ourselves alive. The man in charge then detailed a soldier to purchase food for us."

SENDS NOTE ASHORE Mr Josling went on to say that no official action had been taken by any one after four days and he then sent a note ashore asking to see somebody in authority because, said Mr Josling, he was of the opinion that since they had been detained for over 90 hours they were (Contd. on Page 10, Col. 1)

Flash Fire Kills Three Sailors

Havana, June 11.
The Navy said today that it had been advised by the Guantanamo naval base in Cuba that three Navy men were killed in a flash fire there on Saturday. It said seven sailors were injured and one other reported missing. Officers at the base also reported that three Cubans were injured. The Navy said damage to the pier where the fire occurred was "superficial".—United Press.

25 Missing After Mass Gaol-Break

Khartoum, June 11.
The Sudanese Defence Force and a smattering of police from Khartoum's strike-ridden force combed the area around Khartoum today for 25 prisoners still missing from a mass gaol-break yesterday.

Thirty prisoners from Khartoum gaol, apparently spurred on by the police force strike, burst out of prison yesterday and looted the city market.

The Sudanese Defence Force and a small number of police opened fire on the rioting prisoners, killing one and wounding another. Latest reports say that only five have so far been recaptured.

The police strike, which started on June 6, spread to the whole of the Khartoum Province—of about 1,000 men—on Saturday.

The strikers are claiming the right to set up their own trade union and write its statutes. A government warning yesterday that all men who failed to report for duty within 24 hours would be dismissed had little effect.

Khartoum authorities have arrested the President and Secretary of the Workers' Union Association and members of the "Strikers Committee" on charges of inciting policemen to an illegal strike.

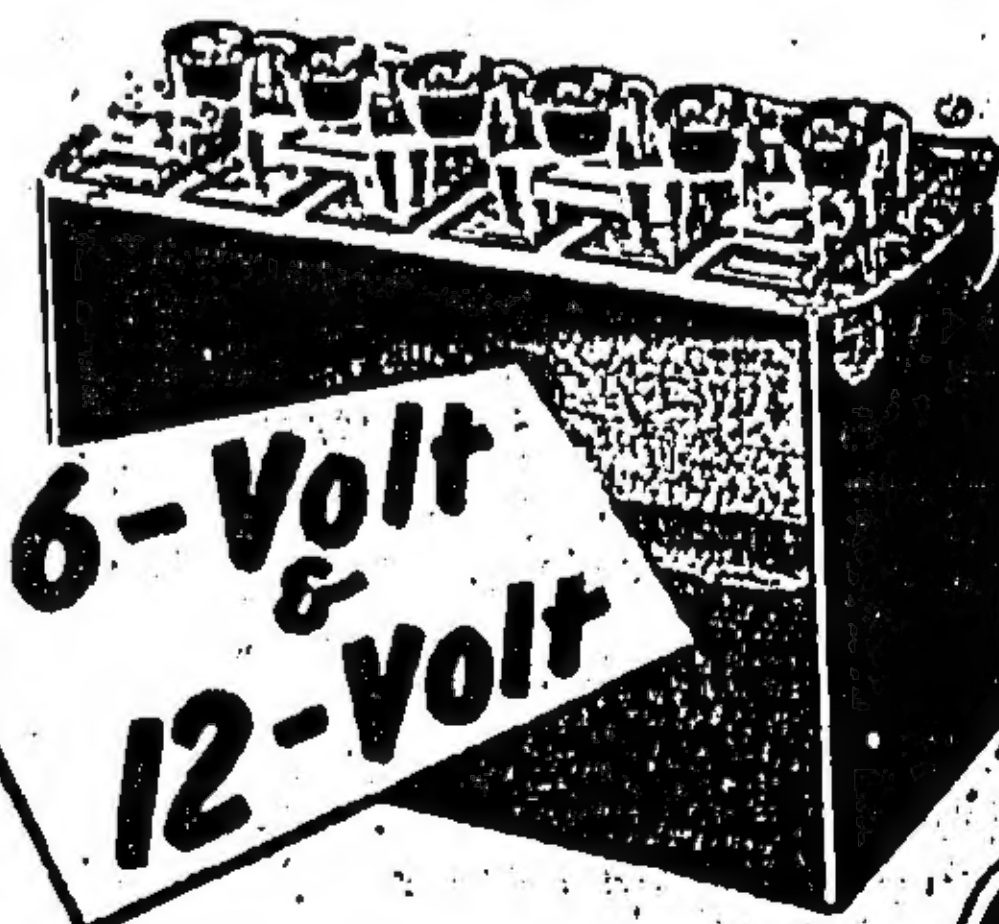
With the defence force patrolling the streets Khartoum was quiet today. — Associated Press.

Plane Rams Hill

La Plata, Argentina, June 11.
Eight persons were burned to death today when a plane crashed and exploded after ramming a hill in southern Buenos Aires province. The plane was en route from Comodoro Rivadavia to Bahia Blanca.—United Press.

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British Stand On Japan

DULLES PROPOSAL NOT ENDORSED

London, June 11. Diplomatic quarters here believe that the Cabinet has refused to endorse Mr John Foster Dulles' proposals that the Japanese peace treaty should come into force without either Chinese regime signing.

Britain takes the view that Japan would then subsequently be permitted to secure the accession of Formosa to whichever Government it preferred. Meanwhile, Russia's latest note on the Japanese peace treaty is still being studied, a U.S. State Department spokesman said in Washington today. But he added: "It appears to contain nothing new and repeats the usual propaganda charges against the United States and other countries which are co-operating in the preparation of the Japanese peace treaty, and the people of Japan, who have so loyally co-operated with the Allied occupation."

There is little optimism in official circles here today that Russia's latest proposals will be acceptable to the United States. The 6,000-word Soviet document is being studied today by leading State Department officials.

Mr John Foster Dulles, President Truman's personal representative in the Japanese peace talks now in Paris, is expected to discuss the Soviet proposals with the British and French Governments.

A COMPROMISE?

But British and the United States are understood to be in agreement in opposing a "Big Four" conference on the treaty.

The question of Chinese representation in the negotiations has been discussed by the British and United States Governments. Britain, having recognised the Peking regime, is not inclined to support the Nationalist Government's representation, American observers said.

But the United States is against giving the representatives of Peking any voice in the negotiations.

Most observers, however, believe that there will be a compromise under which neither Chinese government would be involved in the treaty.—Reuter.

DISPUTE OVER

Damascus, June 11. The dispute between Syria and the Lebanon, which began on Saturday over the expulsion of 1,000 Syrian labourers, has been settled. Normal relations were resumed between the two countries today.

The Syrian Government announced that it had accepted the Lebanon's explanations and apologies. The Lebanon was understood to have offered to take back the labourers.—Reuter.

University Honours Queen



Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Lord Woolton, Chancellor of the University of Manchester, leaves Whitworth Hall in the University after she had received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of the University. — AP Picture.

Nehru's Outburst On Kashmir Issue

New Delhi, June 11.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru declared today that India will tolerate no nonsense in settling the Kashmir dispute.

He told newsmen that Pakistan, which also claims Kashmir, is making distorted and false statements aided and abetted by the United States and the United Kingdom.

Because India referred the Kashmir question to the United Nations Security Council, Mr Nehru said, it does not mean the UN or any country can "tell us what we should do about any part of the Indian Union."

Hindu India and Moslem Pakistan have contended over Kashmir since 1947.

The U.S. and Britain have taken leading roles in trying to pacify India and Pakistan, and the UN has proposed a plebiscite in Kashmir to settle which country it will join.

Mr Nehru, at his first news conference in three months, said the threat of famine in India has been averted, thanks to hard work at home and help from abroad.

"I cannot guarantee there will be no starvation deaths," he said, "but we will prevent real famine."

KOREA PROSPECTS

He stressed that India is counting heavily on two million tons of grain expected from the United States.

(In Washington today a bill to lend India \$100,000,000 for hunger relief was adopted by the Senate and speeded to President Truman for signature.)

India has taken no positive steps of any kind for a Korean cease-fire, Mr Nehru said. "As near as we can judge, there do not appear to be any very encouraging prospects."

On current talks for a Japanese peace treaty, he said "I do not think there can be any settlement of Far Eastern problems without China coming into the picture."

Mr Nehru said India is sympathetic to the nationalisation of oil in Iran.—Associated Press.

Assurances To S. Korea

Pusan, June 11.

The Korean Government has received an assurance from the State Department that reports of an armistice which would stop the United Nations forces at the 38th parallel were groundless, well-informed sources said today.

These informants understood the South Korean Government had asked for the assurance. Foreign Minister Young Tai-pyun appeared before a secret session of Parliament today to be questioned about armistice reports, which caused acute alarm in South Korea. It was understood he had little information but that he may have told Parliament of the reported State Department assurances.

Shop windows and street walls of this South Korean temporary capital were plastered today with bills which said: "Let us brave death in opposition to a cease-fire at the 38th parallel," and "Any cease-fire should be at the Manchurian frontier."—United Press.

Air Vice-Marshal For Australia

London, June 11.

Air Vice-Marshal Gilbert Harcourt Smith has sailed for Australia to take charge of the British Liaison Staff in the Commonwealth. The Air Ministry announced here today. He was attached to Air Command Headquarters in South-East Asia before returning to England three years ago to command a Royal Air Force Fighter Group.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO PERSIA FOR CO-OPERATION IN OIL RELATIONS

Ambassador Warns Against Mistrust And Criticism

Tehran, June 11.

The British Ambassador to Persia, Sir Francis Shepherd, appealing today for a friendly partnership in British-Persian oil relations, warned that the only benefit from constant criticism and mistrust would accrue to the enemies of freedom.

Sir Francis made the statement in a letter to the Persian Press, timed to coincide with the arrival of the first part of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's delegation.

The delegation is to discuss with the Persian Government Persia's nationalisation of the company's \$500 million installations.

The British Ambassador's letter declared that the Persian oil industry cannot be efficiently conducted except by mutual co-operation between Britain and Persia.

Sir Francis reaffirmed the British position that "disputes have arisen between the Iranian and British Governments. This is contrary to the Persian contention that the British Government is not a party to the dispute."

The letter called for goodwill on both sides and a practical approach to the question.

The letter went on: "Since we consider ourselves civilised countries the proper procedure is obviously to seek a solution by discussion around a table."

"The arrival of the oil company delegates gives an opportunity for this method to be begun."

BRITISH POLICY

"I wish to state categorically that the attitude of the British Government to this question and in its policy towards Iran is not in the faintest degree animated by imperialism."

"On the contrary, it has been for many years the policy of the British Government to encourage an independent, prosperous and stable Iran."

"I wish to state that the oil company is entirely a commercial concern and does not intervene in the politics of the country."

"On the basis of these assurances it should be possible for discussions to proceed in a friendly atmosphere. This is essential for British and Iranian interests, inextricably mingled in the business of extracting, processing and marketing of the oil."

"The industry cannot be effectively conducted except by mutual co-operation. The only basis for this is a friendly partnership and the only benefit from the constant criticism and mistrust will accrue to the enemies of freedom."

TALKS BEGIN

In the oilfield region, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's general manager, Mr Eric Drake, held a friendly and pleasant conversation, without mention of any controversial topics, with the three temporary directors that the Persian Government has appointed for the nationalised industry.

Amir Alai, Governor of Khuzistan, the southern oil province, accompanied the three experts to Dr Drake's office in Khorram Shahr, near Abadan.

Earlier, Amir Alai watched the Persian flag being hoisted over the main office of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, near Abadan, and shortly afterwards he put up a new black and white notice board reading "temporary Board of Directors for the New Nationalisation of Oil" near the main entrance to the refinery.

Meanwhile the Persian Government today replied to President Truman's personal letter to the Persian Premier, Dr Mohammed Mossadeq, on the oil dispute.

The reply was handed over by the Persian Foreign Minister to the United States Ambassador, Mr Henry Grady.—Reuter.

DELEGATES ARRIVE

The Persian flag was hoisted today over the main office of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company at Khuzistan, near Abadan. A large crowd, including the newly appointed Governor of

Khuzistan, Amir Alai, watched the ceremony. The first group of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's delegates arrived here by air from London for talks with the Persian Government. No Persian officials were at the airport to greet them, only a handful of policemen and a few bystanders saw them arrive.

The delegates, headed by Mr Basil Jackson, Vice-Chairman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, were met by Company representatives and British Embassy representatives headed by the Counsellor, Mr George Middleton.

Among those who arrived from London were: Mr C. H. D. Elkington, a company director, Mr L. C. Rice, head of the Concessions Department, and Mr Godfrey Phillips, a legal adviser.

Mr Jackson said that both sides would have to show the greatest goodwill. He said that a solution was possible and added: "We must get together."

PERSIAN REPLY

Tehran, June 11.

The text of the Persian reply to President Truman's personal letter of June 1 to the Persian Prime Minister, Dr Mohammed Mossadeq, was handed over this morning by the Persian Foreign Minister, Bagir Kazemi, to the United States Ambassador, Dr Henry Grady.

It was officially stated that the text would not be released until tomorrow when the letter had been received by Mr Truman.

Informal quarters said that Dr Mossadeq's reply repeated much of the lengthy statements already made to the representatives of the oil company, but assured the President that Persia would make every effort to find a friendly solution—"providing the rights of the Persian people to the nationalisation of their oil are recognised."

Reuter.

TEMPTATION FOR WEST

Evansville, (Illinois) June 11.

Mr Louis St Laurent, the Canadian Premier, said here today that the free world might face a danger greater than the threat of Communist domination if it listened to the "Hit Russia First" arguments.

He said in an address to the North Western Jewish Congress: "There is a temptation to say: 'Communist imperialism is an evil thing bent on extinguishing freedom in the world. Let us extinguish it first. Let us get it over with.' That temptation will grow stronger as the military strength of the free world increases."

But statesmanship did not consist of yielding to impulses without reckoning the consequences. War could set back human progress for centuries, Mr St Laurent said.—Reuter.

ISRAEL'S CLAIM

New York, June 11.

The American Jewish Committee today urged the United States Government to support Israel's claim for \$1,600 million in reparations from Germany.

United States support was sought on the grounds that the acts of the German State were the direct cause of Israel's enormous expenditure in receiving and rehabilitating nearly 800,000 Jews who had escaped the Nazi genocide programme.—Reuter.

Taxi-Dancing Red Style

Singapore, June 11.

Cabaret-goers in Shanghai are confronted by a new Chinese Communist law which demands an account of their movements and the money spent.

According to the captain of a freighter which recently arrived in Singapore, all men attending cabarets have to fill a "log book" giving particulars of his name, identity card number, the hostess danced with, the number of dances and the amount of money spent. "The men are disgusted," the skipper said.—Reuter.

RHETORIC BUT NO RESULTS

Paris, June 11.

The Big Four Deputy Foreign Ministers delivered themselves of some rounded rhetoric today, but when they had ended their 67th meeting they were in the same position as before.

Neither the three Western Deputies nor Russia's Andrei Gromyko budged an inch over the question of placing the North Atlantic Treaty and U.S. bases overseas on the agenda for their chiefs to discuss in any future Big Four meeting.

Two Western Deputies, Philip Jessup of the U.S. and Alcide De Gasperi of France, accused Mr Gromyko of "grasshopper" tactics in jumping from one proposal to another.

If, they said, they should ever agree to putting the treaty on the agenda, Russia would come up with something else.

The meeting lasted three hours and 14 minutes with Mr Gromyko in the chair. The Deputies resume talks tomorrow afternoon.—Associated Press.

American Gets Med. Command

London, June 11.

The appointment of United States Admiral Robert Carney to the command of the southern flank of the Atlantic Treaty European Command under General Dwight D. Eisenhower was approved in last week's talks between General Omar K. Bradley and the British and French Chiefs of Staff, a usually reliable source said here today.

It was understood that Admiral Carney will have an Italian deputy.

For the present, Admiral Carney's appointment will extend only to the eastward limits of the North Atlantic Treaty area.

The question of whether to set up a NATO Middle East Command and, if so, its precise jurisdiction with that of Admiral Carney's Command, is still undecided. Such a command would probably, if approved, be a British responsibility.—Reuter.

POP



Man traps



CHINESE



OPTICAL



Objective Of The UN In Korean War

FIGHTING FOR A PRINCIPLE

Washington, June 11. The United Nations forces in Korea are fighting for the principle of world order, according to Ambassador Warren R. Austin, United States delegate to the United Nations.

Addressing the graduation class of Georgetown University today, Mr. Austin said that the principle of world order was beyond mere national advantage and its effective application alone could secure every nation its true national advantage.

Citing the apparently paradoxical thought that the way to peace may lie through battle, he added: "The determination of the free world to act on this principle is itself a bulwark against future aggression, and to prepare for collective action, while working always for a peaceful settlement, will demand determination and staying power and flexibility for all of us."

Drawing a distinction between military and political objectives in Korea, he said that the military goal was limited to repulsing aggression and restoring peace, whereas the political objective was the establishment of a unified democratic, independent Korea. "Both objectives," he said, "are inherent in the peace-making functions of the United Nations. The military objective could be achieved if future aggressors would now agree to end their aggression against the Republic of Korea, to cease hostilities and to maintain guarantees against their resumption."

NOT APPEASEMENT

"The way would then be open for the achievement of the political objective by methods of peaceful settlement."

Saying that peaceful settlement meant negotiations, Mr. Austin added: "Negotiation does not mean appeasement. The distinction is important. We know that appeasement is not only dishonourable but ultimately useless to the appeaser."

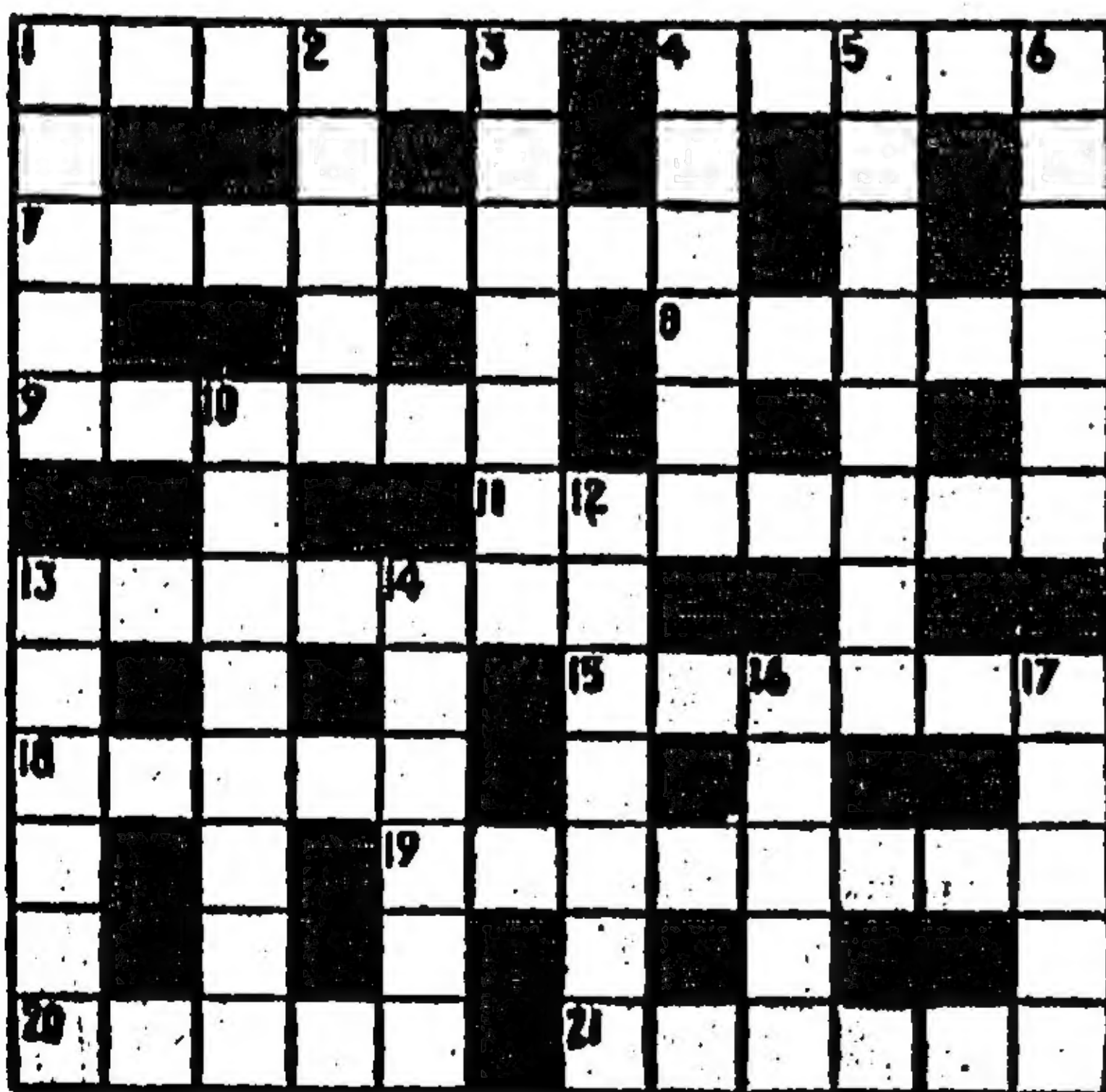
"We also know that negotiation is essential if a great conflict is to be resolved somewhere short of the elimination by force of one of the disputants."—Reuter.

ADDING MACHINE EXPERTS' PLAN

Paris, June 11. Adding machine experts who have been meeting here for four days want an international computation centre to be created and administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

They propose that it should organise research into the use and development of mechanical computation devices and launch a programme of international study of pure science problems.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Weeks (6).
 - Current (5).
 - Makes up (5).
 - Welcome (5).
 - Trundled (6).
 - Sustain (7).
 - Applier (7).
 - Paint appearance (6).
 - Residence (5).
 - Warlike (6).
 - Rate (5).
 - Allying (6).
- DOWN**
- Bring on (5).
 - Horridly (6).
 - Remainder (7).
 - Evaded (6).
 - Barred (5).
 - Skin ornamentation (6).
 - Natural (6).
 - Smugness (7).
 - Competition (6).
 - Wandered (6).
 - Caper (6).
 - Humorous (6).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Coat, 4. Attract, 5. Able, 9. Firm, 10. Quorum, 11. Mood, 12. Tame, 14. Feeling, 17. Issue, 18. Show, 19. Treasted, 20. Answer, 21. Well, 22. Colonel, 23. Tull, 24. Rare, 25. Dynasty, 26. Bone, 27. Down, 28. Outrigger, 29. Partner, 30. Aloud, 31. Tender, 32. Rural, 33. Churn, 34. Tilt, 35. Move, 36. Lure, 37. Crown, 38. Raven, 39. Baker, 40. Vain, 41. Rummy, 42. Arena, 43. Pity.

British View On Peking

London, June 11. Mr. Kenneth Younger, Minister of State, said today the British Government thought that consideration of Communist China's admission to the United Nations should be postponed for the time being.

Replying to a questioner in the House of Commons, Mr. Younger said that the British Government still believed that delegates from the Central People's Government should represent China in the United Nations.

"In view, however, of that Government's persistence in behaviour which is inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter, it now appears to the British Government that consideration of this question should be postponed for the time being," he said.—Reuter.

THE KING: BRITAIN SPECULATES

London, June 11. The condition of King George is serious enough to promote increasing public discussion of the possibility of early retirement or a very long and complete rest.

This is unusual in British history where speculation about the future of a Sovereign normally gets no publicity. The private lives of the Royal Family are considered sacrosanct and little above official announcements is printed.

The King's illness is publicly admitted to be serious. He has cancelled all public engagements for a month and has been ordered to take a complete rest. His illness has raised the question of how long the King can continue on his throne.

Over the week-end three mass circulation newspapers—the Sunday Pictorial, Sunday Graphic and Sunday Express—printed long articles on this problem, one of them under the title "Will the King Retire?"—United Press.

Vendettas In Somaliland

Flushing, June 11. Giovanni Fornari, Italian Governor-General of Somaliland, told the U.N. Trusteeship Council today that his Government hopes to wipe out Somali Vendettas and blood feuds with a system of regional courts.

Francis Sayre, the U.S. delegate, said the courts appeared to be uneven in concept and operation.

Fornari explained that the regional courts follow not only formal law but laws and customs peculiar to each region. They settle criminal charges arising out of tribal clashes by legal decision with an eye to tribal usage.—Associated Press.

Burma Holding First General Elections

STRINGENT SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN

Rangoon, June 11. Propagandists climbed over a 12-foot high barbed-wire fence to paste posters on the Government Secretariat here urging voters to boycott Burma's first regional general elections tomorrow. They also distributed handbills in some parts of Rangoon.

Stringent security measures have been taken by the Government, led by the Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, to keep the elections free from interference.

The rebels, who have been fighting the Government for the past three years, have proved a constant threat in the interior of Burma.

Because of them, the Election Supervision Commission has cancelled the elections in constituencies where rebel interference is feared.

Voting in 55 constituencies, including seven in Rangoon, will take place tomorrow.

Twenty-four candidates from the frontier Shan-Kachin and Karenni States have been returned uncontested. Elections in the rest of the constituencies for the 250-Member House of Deputies will be spread over till Jan. 4 next year.

The elections, which ought to have been held within 18 months of the attainment of independence on Jan. 4, 1948, have been postponed three times, and the Election Commission early this year recommended the immediate holding of elections on a regional basis with military assistance in those areas cleared of insurgents.

Warships In Action Off Korea

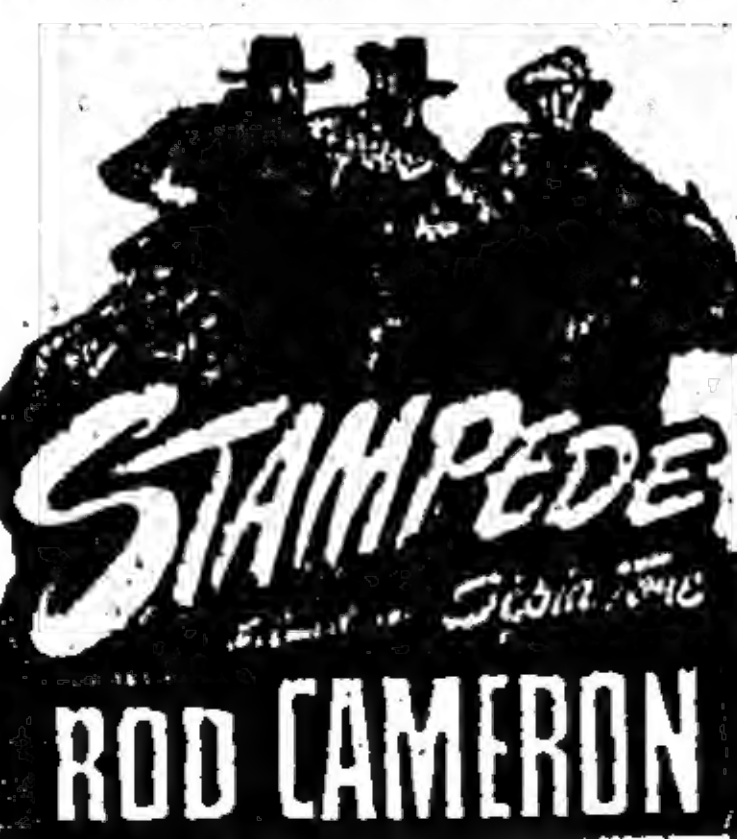
Tokyo, June 12. Allied warships in the Yellow and Japan Seas raked both coasts of North Korea today, and carrier-based warplanes struck deep into Communist territory despite lowering clouds that all but shut out the target areas.

The New Zealand frigate Rotoli shelled Communist shore battery southwest of Chinnampo, port for the Red capital of Pyongyang, while pilots from HMS Glory derailed two locomotives and hit three transformer stations northeast of the west coast port. On the other side of the peninsula, American Navy pilots from Task Force 77's carriers, Princeton and Bon Homme Richard, whacked at the rail line and bridges between Wonsan and Hamhung.

At Songjin, the destroyer Rupertus, the destroyer minesweeper Thompson and the frigates Tacoma, Hoquiam and Almirante Padilla bombarded transportation targets and Communists trying to repair the bridges.—United Press.

LUNA PARK THEATRE IN TOWN

THE NICEST LITTLE THEATRE IN TOWN
HELD OVER TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



TO-DAY
AT 12.30 & 5.30 P.M.
(FREE SHOW)
"A CHINESE PICTURE"

TO-MORROW
"FROM THIS DAY FORWARD"

The Election Commission evolved the scheme of regional elections as the present strength of the military police force was insufficient to maintain law and order throughout the whole State, an authoritative source said here.

ONE AT A TIME

It was easy to dislodge rebels from their strongholds and difficult to prevent them moving to other areas, and setting up strongholds, this source said.

Hence the available military and police forces will be concentrated on limited areas, providing full freedom and security for the electorate in each area and, after completion of the election, they will be moved to other areas in a process of piecemeal elections.

The main contestants in the forthcoming elections are the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, the mainstay of the present Government, following a middle-of-the-road policy in domestic affairs and neutrality in foreign affairs; the Communist Burma Workers and Peasants Party, which is seeking an alliance with Russia and China; and the Independents under the leadership of Aung San, elder brother of General Aung San, who are wanting an immediate compromise with the insurgents and a Coalition Government.

PREMIER'S APPEAL
The Burmese Premier, Thakin Nu, tonight warned the people against "the cult of the gun" and advised voters believing in democratic principles to "forebear if your opponent abuses you or excites your anger."

In a nationwide broadcast on the eve of the elections, Thakin Nu told voters: "Avoid all forms of quarrel and antagonism and make this election the cleanest possible."

The cult of the gun, as practised by the rebels fighting the Government, caused the death of over 30,000 citizens of the Union, rendered over 900,000 citizens homeless and destitute, and deprived the Public Exchequer of over 300 crores of rupees by destruction, Thakin Nu continued.

Millions who were not directly affected by the insurrection were today living in fear and insecurity as a result of this violence, he added.—Reuter.

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TO-MORROW
"PRIDE and PREJUDICE"

MISS TRUMAN'S TOAST IN WATER



Crowds At SS Man's Funeral

Homeneggs, June 11.

More than a thousand mourners attended graveside services here today for former SS General Otto Ohlendorf, who had confessed to the extermination of 90,000 people in Russia.

Ohlendorf was hanged at the Landsberg U.S. war crimes prison last Thursday with six comrades and his body brought here for burial.

Police, on special duty to prevent any incident, said 1,000 people jammed the cemetery and an estimated 300 watched from outside.—Associated Press.



TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

4 SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A LOVE STORY to touch the heart of every woman... to stir every man!



Also starring FRANCOISE ROSAY with JESSICA TANDY, ROBERT ARTHUR

Directed by WILLIAM DIETL - Screenplay by Robert Flanagan

A Paramount Picture

SHOWING TO-DAY

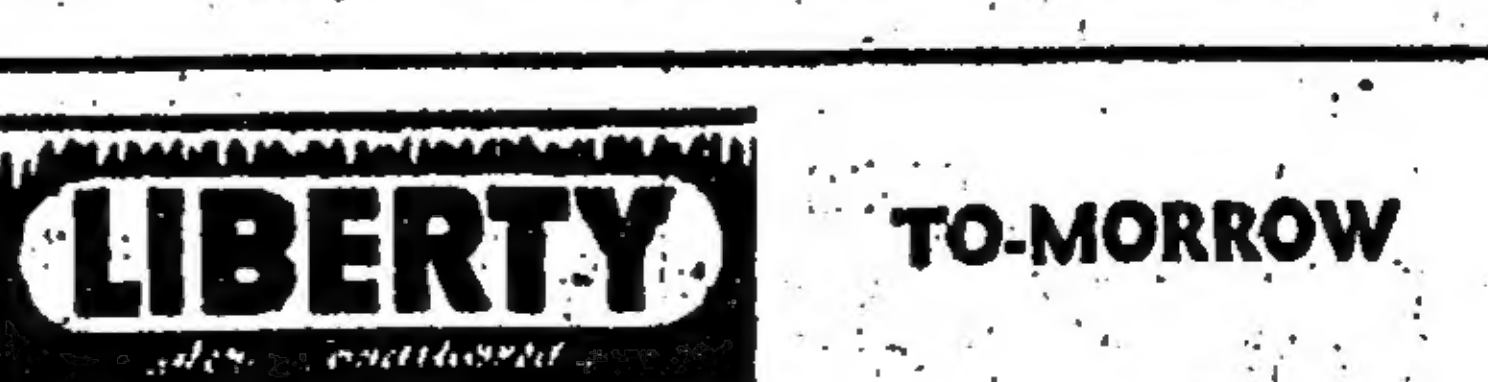
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

AN OUTSTANDING SUSPENSEFUL DRAMA.



A UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL PICTURE

Based on the Saturday Evening Post story "FUGITIVE FROM TERROR."



IT'S A HIT!

TO-MORROW

TO-MORROW
"PRIDE and PREJUDICE"

SPECIAL TIMES TO-DAY



AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



COMING SOON! "THE RELUCTANT WIDOW" with Joan Kent • Guy Rolfe

SHOWING TO-DAY

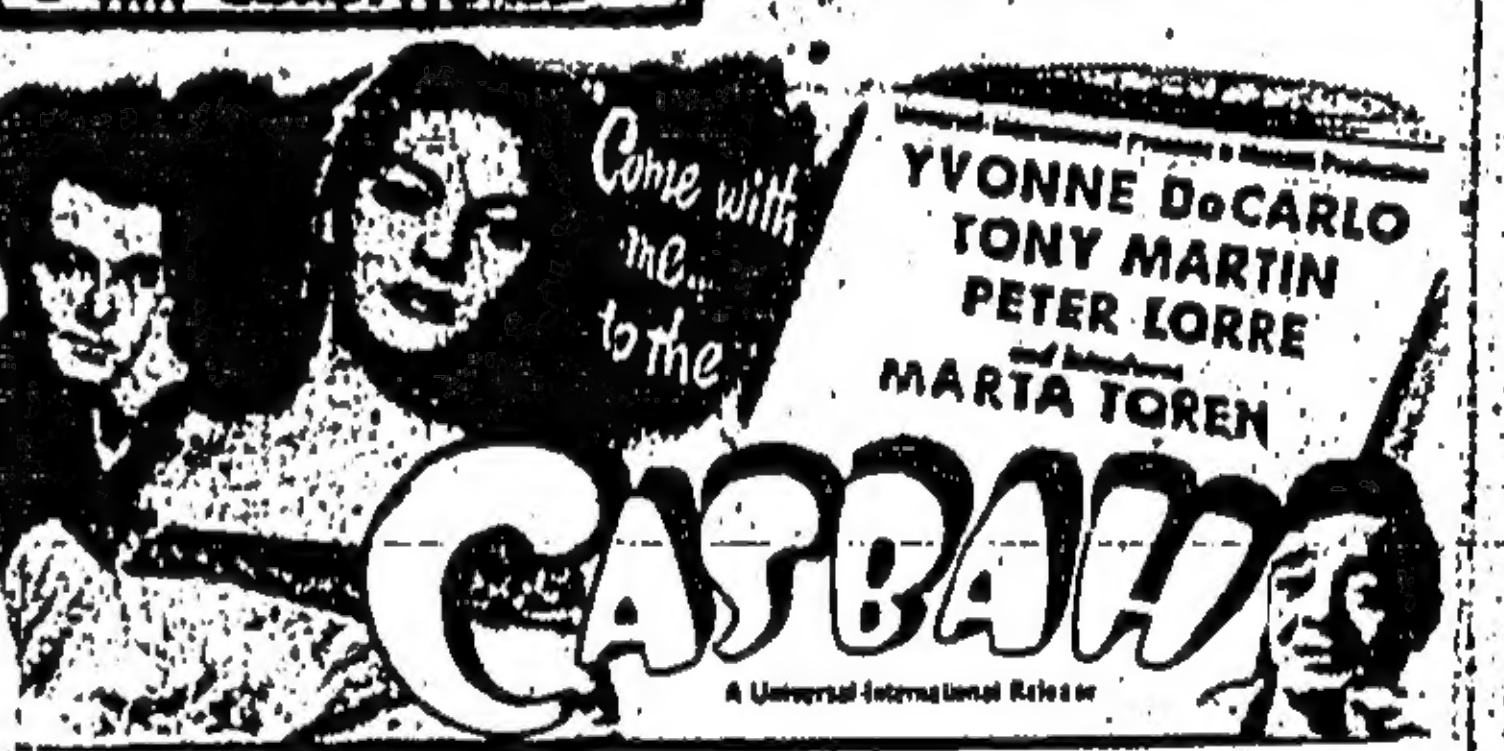


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NEXT CHANGE! "RIGHT CROSS" June Allyson • Ricardo Montalban

TO-DAY RETURN ENGAGEMENT BY POPULAR DEMAND AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



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AN ALSON PRODUCTION • Released through 20th Century-Fox

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★ COMING SOON ★ A FRENCH SUPER PRODUCTION

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(ONE NIGHT A TABARIN) with Jacqueline Gauthier Denise Bosc

Robert Doherty Presented By Ernest Neubach



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Amount of Insurance		U.S. \$5,000				
TERMS	RATES	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
3 Days	\$1.10	\$2.20	\$3.30	\$4.40	\$5.50	
7 Days	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	
10 Days	2.70	5.40	8.10	10.80	13.50	
14 Days	3.35	6.70	10.05	13.40	16.75	
17 Days	3.80	7.60	11.40	15.20	19.00	
24 Days	4.50	9.00	13.50	18.00	22.50	
31 Days	5.40	10.80	16.20	21.60	27.00	
60 Days	8.10	16.20	24.30	32.40	40.50	
90 Days	10.80	21.60	32.40	43.20	54.00	
120 Days	13.50	27.00	40.50	54.00	67.50	
150 Days	16.25	32.50	48.75	65.00	81.25	
180 Days	18.95	37.90	56.85	75.80	94.75	

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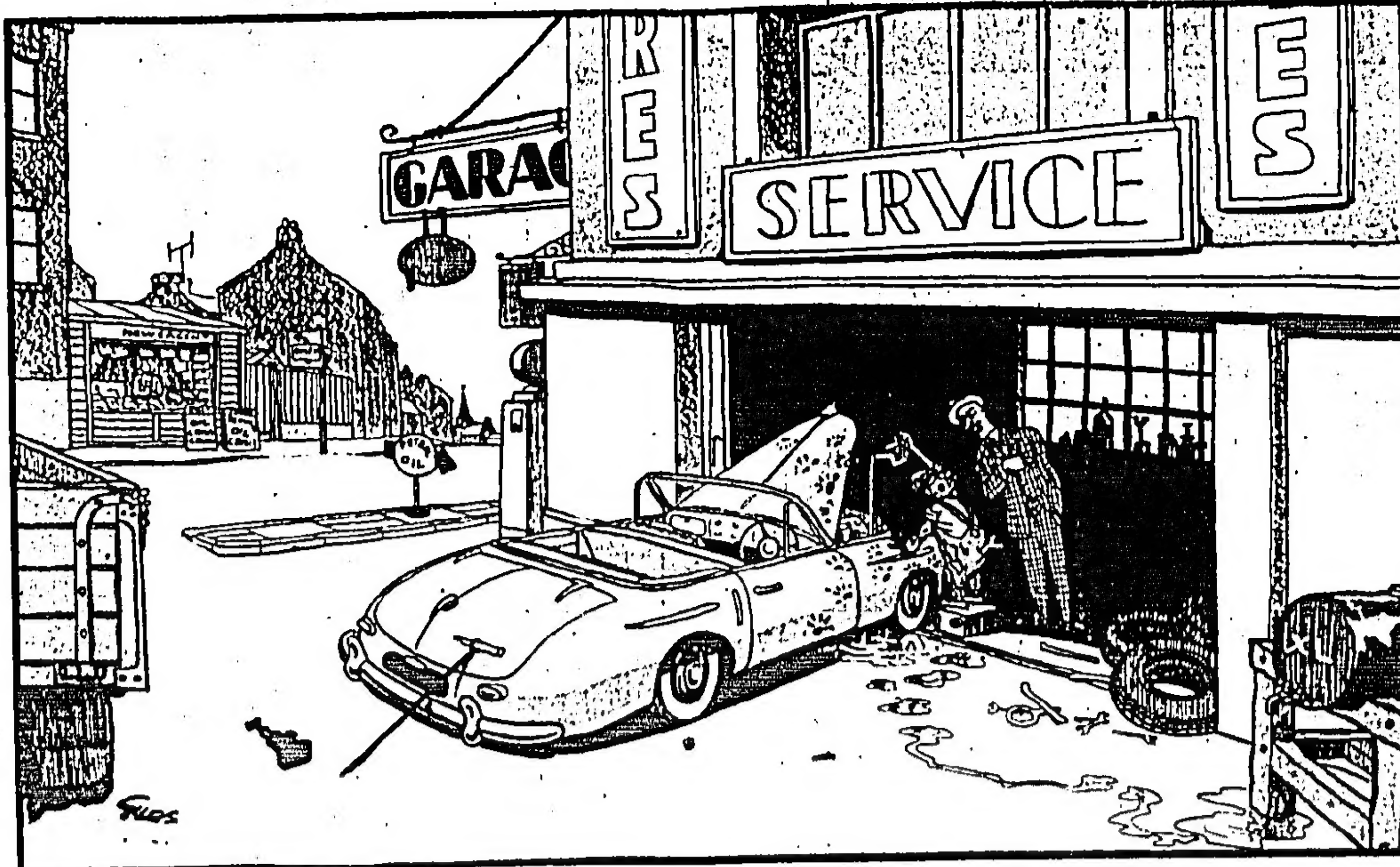
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Drink only filtered water—then you're safe. There's a Berkefeld Filter for every tropical need. A domestic model for your home (see illustration); a telescopic model, suitable for use in the home and also on trips away from the station; and also the pump filter for travellers, as used by the Mount Everest expedition. Berkefeld Filters are made in a wide range of sizes suitable for domestic and industrial use. Both pressure and gravity types are available. Send for details of sizes and prices.

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In view of a possible oil shortage, do you think we could have a little more in the engine and less on the car? London, Express Service

Bertrand Russell

The 79-year-old philosopher-scientist examines a new survey by an American of how the Americans live to-day.



ARE THESE MORAL CODES OUT OF DATE?

The definition of virtue is geometrical and is laid down precisely in codes that govern the cinematographic industry. Kisses must not last more than a certain number of yards and must be confined to the face.

It might be thought that while such codes might determine what can be shown in public they could not hope to have much influence on private life. This, however, would be a complete mistake. They do not, of course, decide what people do in private, but they do decide what, perhaps unconsciously they consider it right to do. The consequence is that almost the whole nation believes itself abandoned to sinful practices.

This has two consequences; on the one hand, since the accepted standard of morals is an impossible one, everybody in moments of depression or intoxication is persuaded he is a miserable sinner; on the other hand, prohibitions have an aphrodisiac effect. I have never coveted my neighbour's ox, but when I remember that I must not, I am almost tempted to do so.

WHAT GOES ON

A new book by Mr. Albert Ellis may be confidently recommended to any European who is contemplating a journey to the United States.

He will find in it vast stores of information far more useful than anything contained in Baedeker and if he studies the work diligently he may be able to behave in such a manner as to increase the American contribution to the expenses of European rearmament.

In America, largely I think because of the prohibitions that still govern the official pronouncements of the law, the police, and the clergy, sex fills the thoughts of men and women more than in any other country known to me.

Almost all advertisements, no matter what the product concerned, are carefully designed to titillate sexual feelings.

The things that writers of cheap fiction permit themselves to say are such as to bring a blush to the cheek of any hard-boiled Frenchman. And even in the most hair-raising passages there is a sickly sentimentality which inclines any person of taste to enter a monastery at once.

THE CYNICS

I have known America before, during and after prohibition. During prohibition, most liquor morning, noon and night, and other subjects had to be content with odd cranberries of their minds.

Prohibition in regard to liquor is at an end but in matters of sex the censorship is perennial and the moral effects are very similar to those which were produced by prohibition.

One is compelled to suppose that conventional moralists

are not very good psychologists since the steps that they take secure results exactly opposite to those that they profess to desire.

The attitude about sex in America is part of a more general attitude. Americans for the most part are unable to face reality except in a mood of cynicism. One finds this, for example, in politics.

HE IS WISE

THEY have a set of ideal rules which they imagine that a virtuous politician would obey, but the rules are such as would cause any man to be out of politics in a week. Consequently, it is recognised that no politician can be virtuous according to the nominal code.

It follows, so at least the average American concludes, that a politician cannot be justly blamed whatever crimes he may commit. It does not seem to occur to anyone that a moral code, if it is to serve a useful purpose, should not be something totally divorced from practical life, but something which real live people in actual situations may be able to follow.

With clenched fists, he protested, "A grave injustice has been done; this is a test case of British justice and good faith."

He is convinced that there are people in Britain who will bring pressure on the Government to review the position. A group of Socialist M.P.s, he said, invited him to a meeting at the House of Commons at which he was asked to state his case. It is likely that the matter will be raised again in the House of Commons in the immediate future.

"It is sheer nonsense," Tshakedi told me, "for Mr. Gordon-Walker to say that the presence of Seretse and myself in Bechuanaland would be inimical to peace and order. Besides, I am not a claimant to the chieftainship."

He agrees that if Seretse or himself is in the eyes of the C.O. unit to rule, another native of Bechuanaland should be appointed.

There would be much less conclusion than there now is in American thought and feeling if this view of moral codes were generally adopted both in matters of politics and in questions of sex.

Mr. Ellis's point of view throughout is wise and enlightened.

He points out that capitalist enterprise views sex as a commodity which may be profitably sold for public consumption. This is true of advertisements, not only in America, but also in England.

In America, however, owing to the fact that advertisers have more money to spend, the evil is much greater in degree. He points out that a cultural lag permits many highly illogical, inconsistent and immature sex views to linger on decades and centuries beyond their original usefulness and logical applicability to human affairs.

It is a curious phenomenon that a country which leads the world in mechanical technique still lingers in the 17th century in matters of thought. It is earnestly to be hoped that the superiority of America in armed force will not be employed in destroying what is

best in the outlook of the Old World.

There is in America, and to a lesser degree in England, a three-fold division in what people say and think on moral questions.

There is first of all the official code handed down from the past which cannot be publicly flouted without severe penalties, social if not legal.

There is next what people's own reflections have led them to believe consciously. This, in many people, perhaps in most, is much less strict than the traditional code.

THE TURMOIL

BUT thirdly beneath what people consciously think, there is still the unconscious effect of early upbringing, which is usually in line with the old conventions.

The result is a turmoil in the mind and a lack of consistency in action. As Mr. Ellis puts it: "sexual discomfort and inconvenience, even when sex needs are partly satisfied, motivate millions of Americans to act differently than they think and unconsciously to think differently than they consciously permit themselves to think they think."

If modern men are to have mental health they must learn honesty in thought and feeling, even when honesty compels some departure from the precepts that they imbibed in infancy.

(World Copyright Reserved.—London Express Service.)

A fortune lies in the Mountains of the Moon...

By DUDLEY HAWKINS

NAIROBI, KENYA. A FORTUNE of £75,000,000 lies buried in the jagged foothills of the Mountains of the Moon.

"And," I was told, "Kilimbe will not be a shanty town reminiscent of the mid-West in America. We cannot afford haphazard development and before the labour moves in the town will have to be laid out properly. Already aerial surveys have been made."

The so-called Mountains of the Moon rise through the thick jungle lands of Western Uganda to snowy glacial heights towering sixteen thousand feet above the Equator.

The fortune their foothills contain is not in gold, silver, or precious stones, but in rich concentrations of copper ore. To find exactly where it lies a party of geologists from Leeds University will visit Uganda shortly to confirm the careful calculations which Uganda Government geologists have been making since the war.

Meanwhile the Uganda Government are preparing plans to drive a railway two hundred miles westward from the administrative capital of Kampala over some of the roughest, toughest country in Central Africa.

Over swamps and game-infested jungles, through deep defiles and round perilous hillsides this railway will link Kilimbe, base camp of the geologists now exploring the uncharted hills, with the main East African line that runs to Mombasa on the shores of the Indian Ocean.

Also Cobalt

It is estimated that fifteen million tons of copper ore await excavation from these hills. And according to the geologists there is not only copper, but cobalt estimated to be worth another £3,000,000.

"We hope to be getting copper from the mountains by the middle of 1954," a Uganda Government official told me. "That sounds a long time ahead, but there is no sense in mining copper if we cannot get it back to civilisation."

First stage then in this four-year plan to boost the British Empire's copper stocks is the construction of a railway across forty-seven miles of elephant grass, forest and swampland to Mityana.

This section, said Uganda's Governor, Sir John Hathorn Hall, will take only nine months to complete. Surveys have already been made and no difficulties are expected.

But in Africa nothing is ready made. There has to be found power to work the mines, labour recruited to dig the ore (and Africa today is experiencing the most acute labour shortage for generations), engineers and technicians to be brought from the Britain. A town has to be built to house the labour.

For Kilimbe means a lot to Uganda. If the copper is there—and there is every reason to believe that it is—then a new era will be opened in the Protectorate's history.

Development of copper resources will mean not only a railway but roads and bridges, dams and electricity. The rich flat lands of Western Uganda will be able to grow cotton, tobacco and sugar. At present their remoteness makes any large scale cultivation useless.

Great Migration

Kilimbe will answer—partially, at least—the pressing question of growing population. Round Lake Victoria, for example, there is overcrowding. There will be a great migration.

Experts stress that with an expected doubling of the population in the next thirty-five years some outlet must be found.

The treasure under the Mountains of the Moon—in East Africa—we call it the Ruwenzori Range—may easily make Uganda one of the British Empire's richest territories.

The shallow lakes that line her western frontiers teem with fish, and already an industry is beginning on Lake George, 114 square miles of water, that is only eight feet deep. To the south-west is Lake Edward, on the frontiers of the Belgian Congo, with over eight hundred square miles of water.

For half a century men have been looking for copper in the Ruwenzori Range since the Duke of Abruzzi explored the snow-capped mountain peaks. He named one after Queen Alexandra, wife of King Edward the Seventh.

But the Ruwenzoris are remote, covered with primeval forest—the real Africa of the picture books, with screaming, brilliant-plumaged parrots, gorillas and leopards.

Semi-Explored

Since the war, with the world eager to build up supplies of valuable metals, parties of geologists have been going into these semi-explored lands with little more than aerial photographs to guide them.

Almost every day new details are added to the dossier of Uganda's mineral wealth. The file on Kilimbe is a big one, but it is nearly complete.

It is estimated that a smelting plant will cost at least £3,000,000 to build. Plans for the formation of a mine-working company will, it is hoped, be completed within a few months.

At present Kilimbe is little more than a camp site occupied by fifty Europeans and a thousand Africans. It is not marked on the map; it is the "back of beyond." But time and science will change all that.

TSHEKEDI OPPOSES EXILE

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON.

TSHEKEDI KHAMA discussed with me, in an exclusive interview in London, his reactions to the refusal of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, Mr. Gordon-Walker, to rescind the order excluding him from the Bamangwato Reserve.

With clenched fists, he protested, "A grave injustice has been done; this is a test case of British justice and good faith."

He is convinced that there are people in Britain who will bring pressure on the Government to review the position. A group of Socialist M.P.s, he said, invited him to a meeting at the House of Commons at which he was asked to state his case. It is likely that the matter will be raised again in the House of Commons in the immediate future.

"It is sheer nonsense," Tshakedi told me, "for Mr. Gordon-Walker to say that the presence of Seretse and myself in Bechuanaland would be inimical to peace and order. Besides, I am not a claimant to the chieftainship."

He agrees that if Seretse or himself is in the eyes of the C.O. unit to rule, another native of Bechuanaland should be appointed.

Tshakedi laments his inability to look after his property in the Reserve, but his grievances are not confined to personal matters. "My main grievance," explained Tshakedi, "is that for more than a year the Bamangwato tribe have been left in an uncertainty which threatens their social stability."

Tshakedi deplors the proposed method of governing his country through a Council instead of a chief, and describes a letter published in The Times by David Stirling, President of the Capricorn Africa Society, supporting Sir Godfrey Huggins' "two pyramid" native policy, as "whitewash."

"You cannot abolish chieftainship at a stroke and it is pure cowardice of the British Government to exclude from the Bamangwato Reserve my nephew and myself, who are the most educated men there," Tshakedi said.

Since his arrival in Britain, this year, Tshakedi has had talks with Seretse and he tells me that they have "re-established full amity. There is no animosity between us. My loyalty to Seretse as the legitimate head of the tribe is complete and deep; nor have I any objection to Seretse's child as heir to the chieftainship."

As a compromise, Mr. Gordon-Walker asked Tshakedi to consider employment in public sphere in which he can serve

his fellow Africans. He has been tipped for appointment to the C.D.C. Bechuanaland ranch. But Tshakedi comments that he is "neither impressed nor interested."

Tshakedi does not intend to discuss the subject again until the matter has been debated in the House of Commons and he has had time to review the situation afresh. The length of his stay in this country, he tells me, depends on "the run of events."

The report on which the Government acted in exiling both Seretse and Tshakedi has never been published. Many Colonials with whom I have discussed the Tshakedi-Seretse "battle" with the British Government, regard the decision of Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker as an attempt to appease the hand of Dr. Malan with an eye on security needs of the African continent as a whole. The London Sunday Observer described the Government's attitude as a "discreditable policy" in a leading article.

Miss Margery Perham, of Nuffield College, Oxford University, and an authority on native administration in Colonial territories, recently wrote in a letter to the Press that Tshakedi's twenty years of Regency have established him as "probably the most intelligent, enlightened and determined chief in Africa." She protested against the continuance of the exilement.

Travel and ship by



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(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

WOMANSENSE

SUMMER CASSEROLE OF BEEF

CUT SOME STEWING STEAK IN PIECES

JUST COVER WITH WATER AND SIMMER FOR 1 HOUR

THEN ADD 6 SMALL ONIONS, WHOLE, AND 2/3 CARROTS, SCRAPED AND CUT IN DICE

COOK 1 HR LONGER, ADD 4 OZ SLICED PEAS, MUSHROOMS AND 1 TEACUPFUL OF COOKED OR TINNED PEAS AND SIMMER FOR A FURTHER 1/2 HOUR

HOW'S PATSY GETTING ON AT THE FOOD FAIR AT OLYMPIA?

LOVELY—I THINK—BUT SHE CAN HARDLY TALK FOR EXCITEMENT!

PATSY'LL BE LATE TONIGHT, I'LL GET SOMETHING SPECIAL FOR HER AND PETER.

AND ROLL THEM IN FLOUR SEASONED WITH SALT AND PEPPER

Your Sewing Scrapbook

by Mary Brooks Picken

Bolero To Go With A Slim, Dark Skirt



neck plus 2" for N. Cut front neck M to N.

Lining the Same

Cut lining same as bolero except for front; make them 2" narrower at centre front. Cut cuffs double and long enough to go around bottom of sleeves. Making bolero: Seam shoulder and underarm seams in flannel and lining, using a 5/8" seam. Press seams open. Turn bolero wrong side out and put lining over it. Baste neck edges together, slip-stitch front edges.

Cuffs to Position

Put bolero on and pin the double cuffs to position. Even the length of bottom of jacket. If you stand very erect you may need to shorten the back a little. If shoulders are low, the bolero at end of the underarm seam may need to be cut a little to straighten with rest of the waistline.

Stitch seam binding to bottom edge of jacket after edges have been evened. Turn a hem, slip-stitch this hem to position, then turn a hem in lining, making this 3/4" shorter than that in the bolero. Slip-stitch this hem to place, cut lining to bolero at the underarm seams.

At Both Sides

Chalking out: Straighten your fabric at both ends. Fold it lengthwise, with fold toward you, and pin ends and selvages together. Place C halfway between A and B; D 1/2" to left of C; E on selvage edge, directly above C; F 1" to left of E, and G 1/2" armhole to left of F.

H is 2" below G; I is 1/2" armhole to left of C and J 1/4" just plus 2" above I. L is 1/4" neck plus 1/2" above C. Connect J and I. Draw lines C-F and J-K. Draw a line from I to meet line C-F. Connect L and D.

Underarm Curve

Cut from K to J, curving underarm, as shown; cut on to H and to line C-F. Cut L to D. Cut line C-F. Place back over the remaining piece of fabric, the back centre fold 2" from selvage. Cut sleeves for front section same as back.

Fold selvages back 2" at centre front and mark front curve by measuring to right of F on centre front 1/4" neck for M, and down on line F-C 1/4"

Actress Fashioned



Actress Carol Lynne wore a striped, tie-silk gown and a white fox fur and pearl drop earrings for the first night of "The Great White Train" at the Palace of White Theatre. (London Express Article)

Common Nail Infections And Their Treatments

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

LIKE every other part of the body, the nails have their afflictions and, in addition, they may be adversely affected by diseases of a general nature.

One of the most common of the disorders of the nails is ringworm infection, often accompanied by infection of the skin of the hands and the feet by the same parasite.

Though ringworm brings about destruction of the nails, it causes no pain. If the condition is suspected, a definite diagnosis can be made by examination, under the microscope, of scrapings from the nails.

FORMS OF TREATMENT

A number of forms of treatment for the condition have been advised. The preparation known as Whitfield's ointment, used in double strength after the nails have been scraped, may be helpful. Treatment with preparations of silver nitrate has also been successful.

Poariasis is another disorder which may affect the nails as well as the skin. In the latter, there are scaly patches on the knees, elbows, and other parts of the body.

When poariasis affects the nails, the nails separate from the nail bed and become loosened, meanwhile changing their colour to a yellowish-brown. They become shortened and may eventually be destroyed.

ANOTHER DISORDER

This is also a difficult disorder to treat successfully, though the preparation known as cignolin, painted on with a brush, may give good results. Salicylate ointments are also used. Treatment with arsenic preparations, given by injection into a muscle, have helped some patients.

It is well recognized that certain disturbances of the nails may be due to a deficiency of vitamins. In these cases there are depressions or dents across-wise on the nail and there are lines which run lengthwise. In severe cases there may be actual nail destruction.

The B-complex vitamins seem to be the most important ones in so far as these nail disorders are concerned. When large quantities of these vitamins are administered, improvement promptly results.

Have A Consistent Skin Care Programme

By HELEN FOLLETT

THERE are women who are constantly experimenting with new cosmetics, just as constantly bewailing about seeing no definite results. In the first place, they seldom take the trouble to find out their special complexion needs. In the second place they may not apply them properly. The true test is in the proper application, consistent and daily. The stop-and-go system won't get one very far along the beauty road.

Soap and water are a "must" except for those few individuals who extremely dry skins rebel against lather. Creams are a necessity for all except the victims of acne who need drying lotions. The simple operation of washing the face

thoroughly, rinsing with warm water, drying, massaging for a few minutes with a heavy cream, then rinsing on ice cubes over the face, will bring gratifying results.

Friction exercises the underlying fibres, spurs the blood streams to carry on, sets the glands in motion. This treatment can be given in five minutes or ten. To overlook this bedtime ritual is to do oneself an injustice. In the morning, dash on cold water.

A foundation cream performs as a protective barrier against strong sunlight, cold winds, atmospheric dust. It also makes powder stay by one, instead of whisking itself away on the breezelets.

COLOURFUL COMPLEMENTS



Blouse, gloves and bag.

By GRACE THORNCLIFFE

A WEALTH of accessories lends colour and interest to the wardrobe. To illustrate, here's a colourful blouse that while essentially simple has interesting detail. Of canary yellow silk shantung, it uses stitched arrows at the collar and to outline the slit pockets placed high on the chest. Double woven cotton in navy is the material for the gloves that have detachable white pique cuffs. A jewelled key pin holds the white birdseye pique in place and adds a bit of glitter. Like a treasure chest is this little bag of navy suede with red calf lining, complete with a silver lock.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Never Guess When You Can Be Certain

By OSWALD JACOBY

BRIDGE players often ask for the best way to play certain combinations of cards. Sometimes, however, there is no satisfactory answer to such a question. The best way to play a particular suit may depend on the cards you hold in the three other suits, or on how the bidding went, or on the skill of the opponents.

In the hand shown today, for example, it looks as though everything depends on the right way of playing the hearts. Should South take two heart finesse through West? Or should he lead a heart to the ace, return the ten of hearts, and then guess his play if East plays a low heart?

One of those plays is bound to work—since one of the opponents is bound to have the king of hearts. Nevertheless, South should not try to guess which opponent has that important card.

When Harry Fishbein, well-known New York expert, played the hand, he wasted no time on the correct play of the hearts. The hand, he saw, was unbeatible no matter where the heart honours were.

Fishbein won the opening lead with the ace of clubs, led a trump to dummy's jack, ruffed a low club with a high trump, and then drew the rest of West's trumps. Dummy discarded two spades and a heart.

NORTH				20
♠ A Q 7 2				
♥ A 10 9 7				
♦ K 7 5				
WEST				
♠ J 8 4 3				
♥ 6 5 2				
♦ 9 7 0 3				
♣ 7 6				
EAST				
♠ K 9 8				
♥ K J 3				
♦ 8				
♣ Q 10 9 4 3 2				
SOUTH (D)				
♠ 10 5				
♥ Q 8 4				
♦ A K Q 10 5 4 2				
♣ A				
N-S vul.				
1♠	West	North	East	Pass
2♠	Pass	1♥	Pass	Pass
3♠	Pass	3♥	Pass	Pass
4♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass	Pass
5♠	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♠ 7				

South then led a low heart and finessed dummy's nine. If East could not win, the hand was over.

As it happened, East did win—but then he had to give dummy a free finesse in any of three different suits. He could lead a spade to the ace-queen, a club to the king-jack, or a heart to the combined tenace of ace and queen. Whatever East returned was sure to give declarer his twelfth trick.

CARD SENDS

Q—With both sides vulnerable, your partner deals and bids one spade. The next player passes. You hold: Spades K-5-4-2, Heart 6, Diamonds Q-9-8-3, Clubs 8-7-4-2. What do you do?

A—Bid two spades. It is a weak hand, but sure, but your partner will not rely on you for a good hand when you simply raise his suit from one to two. You have had too much luck for spades to dream of passing.

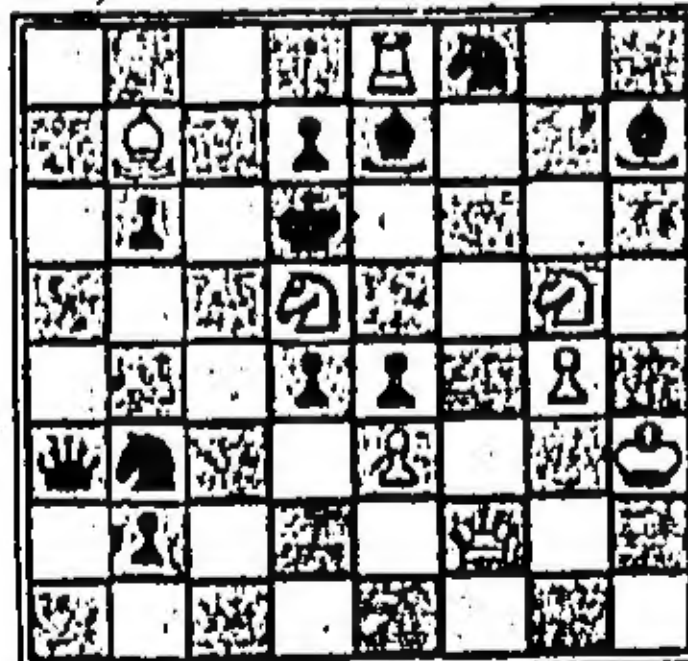
TODAY'S QUESTION

With both sides vulnerable, your partner deals and bids one spade. The next player passes. You hold: Spades K-5-4-2, Heart 6, Diamonds Q-9-8-3, Clubs 8-7-4-2. What do you do?

Answer tomorrow.

CHESS PROBLEM

By R. E. ABLETT
Black, 11 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

White to play; mate in two.

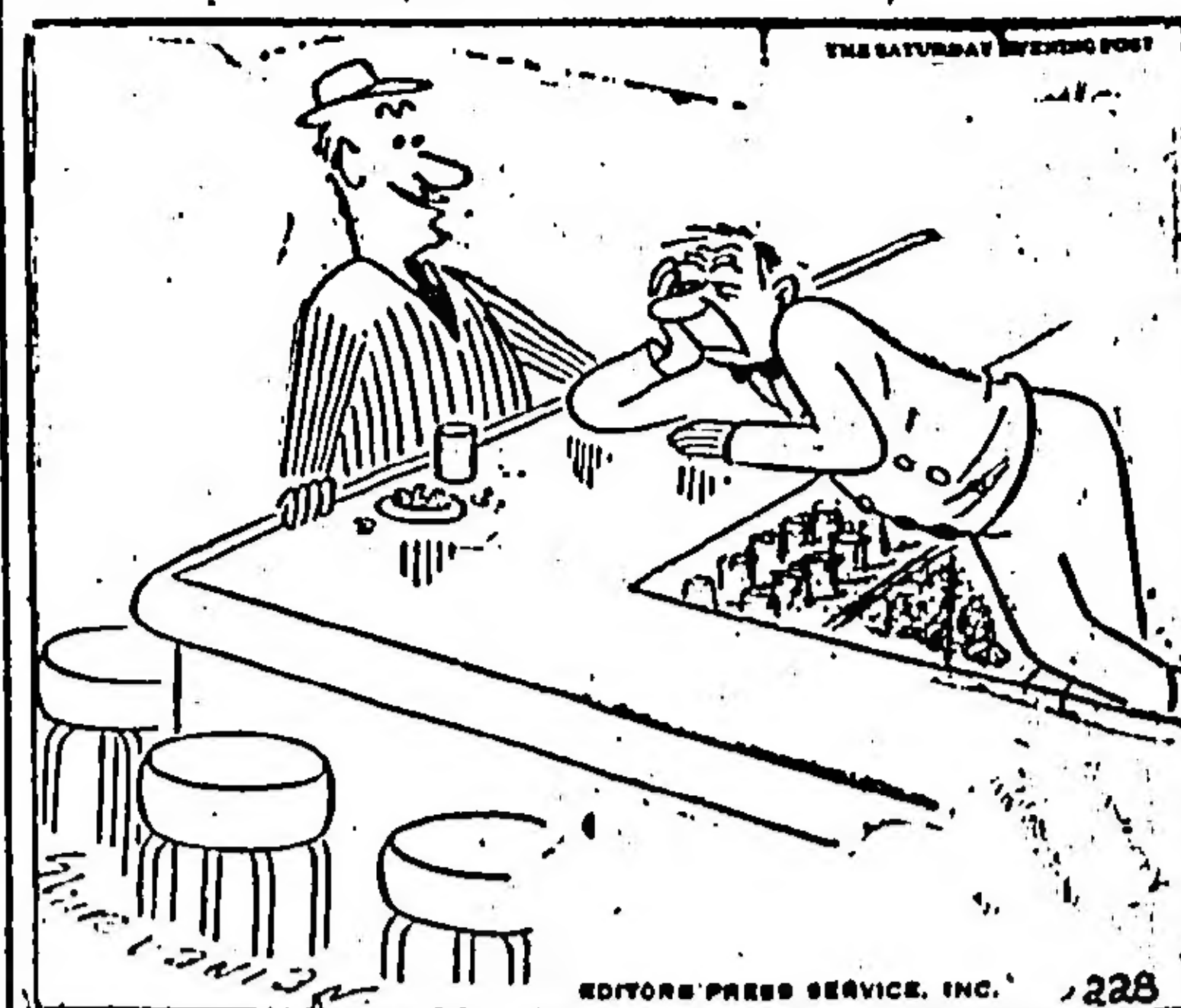
Solution to yesterday's Problem:

1. K1-K2, any; 2. Q; or K1 mates.

Check Your Knowledge

- Are navel oranges native to California?
- From what is digitalis obtained?
- What is an omnivorous animal?
- Who drafted the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America?
- What are Singhases?

(Answers on Page 10)



"And that is the story of my life."

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

SPEAKING on the Metaphysical Function of PITY's Concept of Unreality, Miss Rhoda Latimer said: "How about all going out for a drink? I expect this bores you as much as it does me."

THIS incident is invented, but it is the kind of report we might read if a recent suggestion is adopted to make lectures on recidivistic subjects attractive to larger audiences by introducing an informal note, having a break for refreshment, and making more use of women lecturers.

Unfinished symphony NOBODY so far has recalled the occasion when Aquilush was interrupted by the clock in the morning, and had to sit down in the middle of the word incomprehensibility. He was stopped by the Speaker at lunch. Next day he got up to finish the speech, but someone had tampered with the clock and the Speaker stopped him at incomprehensibility. The problem that

faced the young Aquilush was whether to make his speech all over again from the beginning or to go on from where he had left off. He decided on the former course. But there were so many interruptions that he had only got to incomprehensibility when the House was adjourned. Next day the Government left. Aquilush said afterwards: "Perhaps I ought to have begun my speech on the third day with the word incomprehensibility, and gone on from there."

Short exchange

Mr. Goosebottle: The sailor. Will! Mr. Bottle: Ben Bottle is the name, Alfie Goosebottle. Honeyweather is the name—Really, m'lud, I must protest.

O.K. Honeyweather. Cocklecarrot. The courts' adjourned. We cannot go on like this. Without comment

West Suffolk Education Committee has ruled that funerals are not educational. (News item)

YOUR BIRTHDAY ... By STELLA

TUESDAY, JUNE 12

If you are born today, you are an idealist and a propagandist. You want to make the world a happier place in which to live and you will spend a large part of your life doing your particular bit to make it so. It may be no more than being a kindly, sympathetic and understanding person in your own small circle of acquaintances. Or you may widen your activities into charity and community work. Some few of you may become noted for some special theory or plan which will put into world-wide operation.

Wednesday, June 13

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—Finish up some job begun yesterday and reach a successful finish by lunch time. After that, relax. CANCER (June 22-July 22)—Follow up trends that show improvement and prospects of profit. Exert yourself for best results. LEO (July 22-Aug. 22)—Publicity and advertising will really pay off now. See that the world knows what you are doing.

VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)—There may be changes, but the chances are that there is a definitely for the better. Improve opportunity. LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 22)—This is the season for country hotels and amusements. Success if operating one, pleasure if visiting.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23-Nov. 21)—Be on guard today against over-expansion because of the foregoing optimism. Proceed carefully. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22-Dec. 21)—Advertising and publicity are highly favoured. Promote new ideas and plans with people who would.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 20)—Overgenerous can lead you into trouble. Be progressive, but avoid taking unnecessary risks. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—A new business idea is favoured just now. You should be able to make good in some new business.

Make a new contract, but avoid legal entanglements. Settle your own problems. You can do it. PISCES (Feb. 20-March 20)—Sign up a new idea in a favourable contract. Make sure that all your own interests are properly safeguarded. TAURUS (April 21-May 21)—Advertising a new product and signing a contract for distribution can bring future dividends.

Fish are being caught on river banks in some parts and in dar-



kened living rooms in other parts.

All it takes is a job shortage to change some lazy loafers into unfortunate victims.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

1. Introduced. (8)

2. Develop. (9) 3. The base. (4)

4. A saying, perhaps. (8)

5. A musical character. (4)

6. She's a jewel. (8)

7. Guardian. (6)

8. Hold back. (8) 9. Pin. (6)

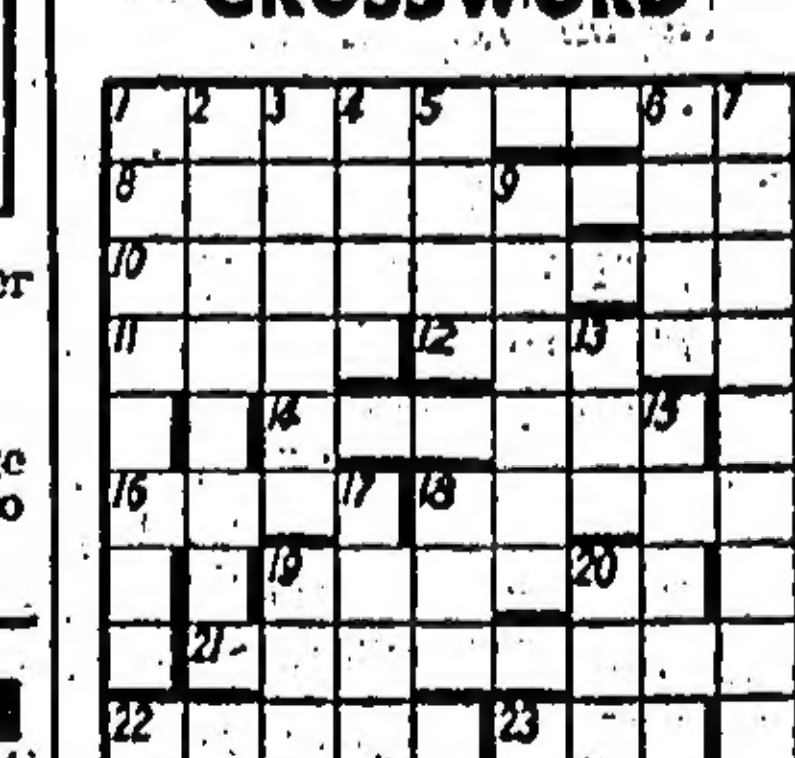
10. This clue is liable. (6)

11. Introduced. (8)

12. Develop. (9) 13. The base. (4)

14. A saying, perhaps. (8)

CROSSWORD



Across

1. Rupee train makes synchrocity. (10)

2. Unfolding a military movement. (10)

3. A saying, perhaps. (8)

4. Colour. (4)

5. A musical character. (4)

6. She's a jewel. (8)

7. Guardian. (6)

8. Hold back. (8) 9. Pin. (6)

10. This clue is liable. (6)

11. Introduced. (8)



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FREDDIE BROWN PURSUES A BOLD POLICY TO MAKE TEST VICTORY POSSIBLE

Nottingham, June 11.

By pursuing a bold policy, Freddie Brown, the England captain, has made possible a victory in the First Test with South Africa when, after the two days' snail-like batting of the visitors, nothing but a draw seemed likely.

England brightened up the game on Saturday and on a difficult pitch after week-end rain this morning they continued to score well and then Brown declared and paved the way for his bowlers to get rid of five South African batsmen before stumps were drawn for only 95 runs.

Thus, South Africa, with their captain, R. D. Nourse, who scored a double century in the first innings, unable to bat, are only 159 runs ahead with an England innings ahead.

With Denis Compton regaining his former Test brilliance to hit a century, and the new left-hander, Watson, completely justifying the selectors' confidence in him, England's reply of 419 runs for nine wickets was adequate, particularly as there seemed an obvious desire to hit once Compton and Watson were separated in order that England's bowlers could get to work.

WICKETS SACRIFICED

Several wickets were sacrificed before Brown, 64 runs behind just before tea, declared. The interval was used to dispose of the tea formalities and so two hours remained.

This was shortened by a few minutes through rain, but Brown's hope that the bowlers could exploit the damp pitch were realised as the back of South Africa's batting was broken.

Rain, however, is still about and there is always the chance that England could be caught on a wet and treacherous pitch tomorrow.

Everything must depend on the overnight weather but after an apparently tame draw the match has certainly blossomed out into one likely to provide an exciting finish.

Compton is the first player this season to reach 1,000 runs. He did have an escape at 65 when a lifting ball was driven hard and straight to where Mann had been fielding. But Mann had moved forward and so lost the opportunity.

Then, four boundaries to Watson off Chubb helped his and England's score along, but for the most part the batsmen were watching the ball carefully for it was never known when one would hit.

The light became difficult as rain clouds gathered and the scoring rate dropped. Compton made the fourth wicket stand worth 101 runs and at the same time carried England clear of having to follow on.

When the lunch interval arrived England were 139 runs behind with seven wickets still in hand and they had made progress in adverse circumstances.

COMPTON'S CENTURY

Compton soon reached his century after lunch and thereby maintained his record of 100 in every Test appearance on the ground.

Watson had started after the interval with a boundary off Chubb and Compton also sent him to the boundary when the new ball was taken at 349 runs. Then Watson completed his half century after batting for two hours and three-quarters.

A single to leg had taken Compton to 98 and then he smashed an on-drive from McCarthy to the boundary to reach 102 runs.

This was his sixth century of the season, the 95th of his career and his sixth in Tests against South Africa which equalled the feat of Sutcliffe and Hammond.

Compton also maintained a sequence of centuries in each appearance at Nottingham—1938, 1947, 1949 and now 1951. Two of these were against Australia and two against South Africa.

Compton's innings was not flawless for he had two escapes from catching apart from being beaten more than once by both Chubb and McCarthy. He had batted four hours and three-quarters and had hit 11 fours.

Watson delighted the crowd by hooking Chubb for six but in the next over he fell to McCarthy leg-before, having helped Compton to add 141 runs.

McCarthy began a bumper attack and claimed the wicket of Brown. England's captain, defending his body, touched the ball to gully where Van Ryneveld just failed to hold on, and then cannoned into Cheetham who attempted to stop the ball.

Off the next ball—which rose just outside the leg stump—Compton hooked hard but misjudged his stroke, and nicked a catch to Waite behind the wicket.

Compton had batted five hours and 20 minutes. More bumpers by McCarthy caused concern to Brown and Evans before Evans skied Chubb to deep mid-on and six wickets

were down. Waite then came in.

Brown had received another knock on the hand from McCarthy whose bumpers accounted for Bailey. The ball struck his hand as he tried to get out of the way and it flew to first slip where Fullerton held on at the fifth attempt after a juggling act.

Then Brown himself skied a catch to Fullerton, and immediately declared.

No doubt he hoped that his pace bowlers would make inroads into the South Africans' second innings before the close today.

ON THEIR TOES

England were on their toes from the start of the South Africans' second innings. It was John Ikin whose failure as a batsman late on the second day of the match had been so disappointing to England and himself, who started a minor collapse. He brought off two fine catches at leg slip to get rid of the two opening batsmen and when Evans made a brilliant stumping off a ball on the leg stump to dismiss McGlew, South Africa had lost three men in half an hour for only 24 runs.

Fullerton and Cheetham more than doubled the score before Brown made the catch to give Tattersall his second victim by getting rid of Fullerton.

Next to go was Cheetham—clean bowled by Bedser at 87 runs—the total when half the side were out, even allowing for the fact that Nourse, in the emergency, might decide to bat with his injured thumb.

Achol Rowan joined Van Ryneveld, but only eight runs had been added when the threatening rain sent the players to the pavilion about six minutes before stumps were due to be drawn.

With no immediate improvement there was no further play and so South Africa, with half their second innings wickets down, had a lead of 169 runs.

Sun Would Hot Up S. African Attack

Says IVAN SHARPE

There is not much danger of heart attacks at Nottingham. The opening of the Tests at Trent Bridge promises an uneven English victory... weather permitting. Dudley Nourse's team are unbeaten, but have won only one match in nine. Like world cricket outside the West Indies, the South Africans of 1951 lack lustre.

At Bradford, they narrowly escaped a humiliating defeat by Yorkshire, who are not so hot these days. At Lord's, in the MCC match, Tattersall puzzled them so much that he wound up with nine wickets for under eight runs apiece.

At Trent Bridge, the moderate Nottingham side challenged them. Hardstaff scoring 161, and in the next match Essex got them down to 40 for five wickets before young Waite, university student, launched the lifeboat.

REPEAT

Perhaps the welcome recovery at Trent, the return of Nourse, and the arrival of June sunshine will stiffen South Africa's resistance. If so, it will be in keeping with 1947, when Norman Yardley's England received a rude surprise.

Centuries by Alan Melville and Nourse won the tourists to 333, and England followed on over 300 behind.

In the end, the Trent Bridge feather-bed cricketers as close on 1,500 runs were scored for only 21 wickets. The match, in fact, recalled the Nottingham slaughter of 1938, when England and Australia shared two 200's including McCabe's masterpiece, and five centuries, and the average score per wicket was as high as 82.

They say Nourse have taken steps to reduce the heartbreak for bowlers, but we've heard the ball is better. I hope we see some sign of humanity in the wicket this week.

It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that, in the Trent Bridge stands for drawn games. More than half the matches there have been decided, and that's not so bad, these days.

South Africa's only win in England was at Lord's in 1925, when, hard hitting, by H. B. Cameron of happy memory and five and a half hours of stumping by Nourse's Bruce Mitchell.

THE SCOREBOARD

SOUTH AFRICA

1st Innings

483 for 9 wickets declared

ENGLAND

1st Innings

Ikin, b Chubb	1
Simpson, c Waite, b McCarthy	137
Hutton, c Waite, b Rowan	63
Compton, c Waite, b McCarthy	112
Watson, lbw, b McCarthy	57
Evans, c substitute b Chubb	5
Wardle, c Fullerton b Chubb	6
Bailey, c Fullerton b McCarthy	3
Brown, c Fullerton b Chubb	29
Bedser, not out	0
Extras	7

Total for 9 wickets dec. 419

Bowling Analysis

McCarthy	48	10	104	4
Chubb	40	12	148	4
Achol Rowan	20	5	51	0
Mann	20	5	51	0
Van Ryneveld	20	5	51	0

SOUTH AFRICA

2nd Innings

Eric Bowen, c Ikin	11
B. Bedser	5
Waite, c Ikin b Tattersall	5
McGlew, st Evans	5
B. Bedser	5
Fullerton, c Brown	13
b. Tattersall	28
Cheetham, b Bedser	20
Van Ryneveld, not out	10
Achol Rowan, not out	13
Extras	13

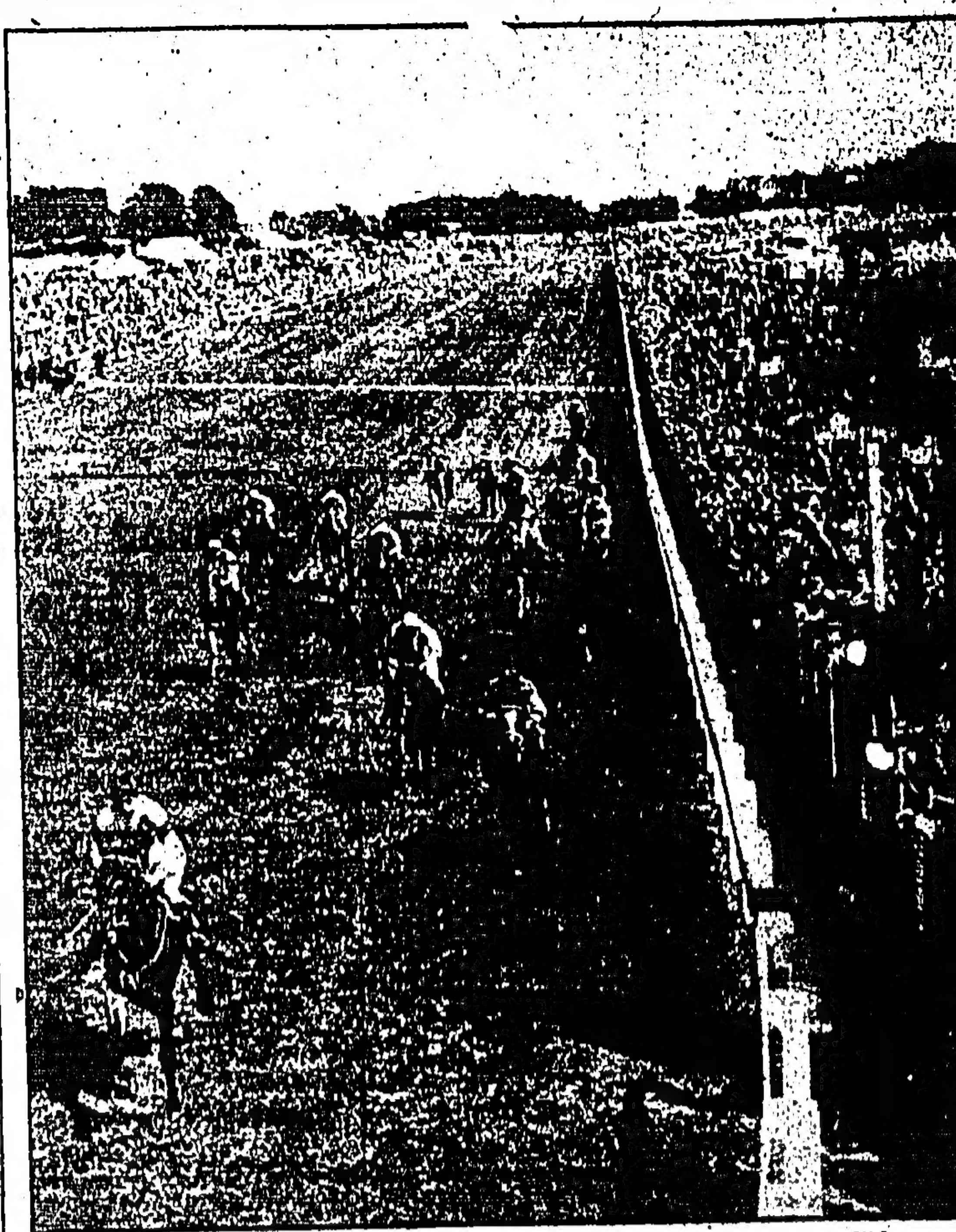
Total: (for 5 wickets) 95

Bowling Analysis

Bedser	17	5	30	3
Bailey	2	0	10	0
Tattersall	17	5	38	2
Wardle	4	3	4	0

—Associated Press.

NEASHAM BELLE WINS OAKS CLASSIC



Neasham Belle, ridden by S. Clayton and owned by Major Holliday, won the Oaks Stakes for fillies at Epsom. Second was Chinese Cracker, owned by Mr H. G. Blagrove. It was ridden by A. Breasley, the Australian jockey.

Belle of All, the favourite, ridden by E. C. Elliott and owned by Mr H. S. Tufton, was third.

Photo shows Neasham Belle winning by more than three lengths from Chinese Cracker with Belle of All two lengths behind in third place.

N. W. D. YARDLEY'S Cricket Bureau

The Emphasis Must Be On Attacking Strokes

Batsmanship is an art of infinite variety. As such, it is impossible to reduce it to a matter-of-fact, rule-of-thumb science.

Here I propose to give some hints on the general technique of batting, how to adapt yourself to varying conditions, how to plan your innings, and the need for making a study of the bowling.

The emphasis must be on attacking strokes. A cricket ball is meant to be hit, hard and often, yet a sound and flawless defence must be the foundation of batsmanship.

County Cricket Scores At Close Of Play

London, June 11.

The following were today's close of play cricket scores:

At Lord's: Middlesex 234 (Lambert, right-arm fast medium bowler, five for 92) and 57 for one. Gloucestershire 249 (Young 69, Jack Young, left-arm slow bowler, four for 59).

At Cambridge: Free Foresters 249 (G.O. Allen 103, Watt, right-arm fast medium bowler, five for 43) and 21 for three. Cambridge University 210 for five declared (May 83 not out, Morris 53, Doggart four for 50).

At Liverpool: Somerset 285 (Wharton four for 49) and 88 for four. Lancashire 161 (Lawrence, right-arm legbreak bowler, five for 69, Robinson, right-arm offspin bowler, four for 47).

At Bournemouth: Hampshire 272 for six declared (Gray 70, Walker 91 not out). Glamorgan 143 (Carter, right-arm fast medium bowler, four for 42, Knott, right-arm offbreak bowler, four for 41) and 28 for no wicket.

At Northampton: Northamptonshire 271. Derbyshire 268 for seven (Elliot 79, Revill 79).

At Oxford: Leicestershire 338 (Smith 63). Oxford University 139 (Holmes 53, Jackson, right-arm offbreak bowler, six for 44) and 107 for six.—Reuter.

At Birmingham: Warwickshire 290 and 27 for 1; Nottinghamshire 234 (Stokes 66, Hollies, right-arm slow legbreak, 5 for 69).

At Huddersfield: Kent 209 and 129 for 9; Worcestershire 218 (Cooper 64, Broadbent 51, Dorey, right-arm slow off-spin 7 for 44).

At Leeds: Surrey 205; Yorkshire 222 for 9. (Wilson 85, Keighley 110).—Reuter.

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ROYAL ASCOT MEETING OPENS TODAY

By "CENTAUR"

The Royal Ascot meeting which opens on June 12 is the centrepiece of racing's Festival year. Although there are no classics at Ascot, it is acknowledged as the finest meeting of the year. In a programme where every race is worth at least a four-figure sum, the Gold Cup on June 14 is the main attraction.

This race, which is over two and a half miles, will be worth about £13,000, most of which may go to France. Every winner since the war has been a four-year-old and with one exception has been a horse who did well in the long distance classics on either side of the Channel.

M. Bouscassé has nominated Scratch II, winner of the English St Leger and French Derby, Allier, second in the Grand Prix and Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, runner-up to Baron de Rothschild. These two represent the best of a strong French team.

Scratch, by M. Bouscassé's great horse Pharis, has twice finished behind Allier. In the Grand Prix he was fourth behind the stablemate Vieux

Manoir and Allier, but this time was so soon after his hard race for the French Derby that he did not do himself justice. He proved this form wrong by his defeat of Vieux Manoir in the St Leger.

Allier beat him again in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in October, but then Scratch was probably feeling the strain of a busy season. Tantienne won this race easily, and as Scratch at his best is his equal, he may be too good for Allier if he can get the distance.

THE ENGLISH TEAM

The English team is Colonel H. Caprice II and Wellmead. Colonel is as hard a fighter as his owner Mr Churchill. In his ten victories this year and last he has never once started at odds-on, evidence that he has each time pulled out something more than backers might confidently expect. He was fourth in the race last year and I doubt if he has enough class to beat Scratch and Allier. But he will fight for it.

Caprice II was fifth in Scratch's St Leger and though he is the best of last year's English classic three-year-olds, I am afraid it is a case now, as it was then, of our best not being good enough.

Wellmead, by Donatello, sire of the last two winners, may be very good, but he goes to the post without the benefit of a race this year.

It is not easy to choose between Scratch and Allier, but I take them in that order in front of Colonel.

The Royal Hunt Cup is a handicap of just under a mile. Last year's winner, Hyperbole, is again in the field with an extra 10 lb. Master Vote won the race in consecutive years, but less than Hyperbole has here.

Kelling, the Cambridgeshire winner, Fastnet Rock, who took the Victoria Cup, the deceitful Marked Light, a very reformed character, Soerates, a disappointing Cambridgeshire favourite, and a winner of the Irish Guineas, Princess Trudy, are leading lights in a tight handicap.

The one I like best is Kelling, who has trained on well and who may follow in the footsteps of Storme who won this race in 1949 after winning the Cambridgeshire the previous October.

The task is not beyond him, for Storme carried 7st. 4lb. in the Cambridgeshire and 8st. 12lb. in this race. Kelling had 6lb. more in the former and has 3lb. less in the latter.

Badminton Interporters Suspended

Four Filipino players who were scheduled to play in last night's Interport Badminton games against Hongkong did not take part. Their non-participation was, it was learned, the result of a request from the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation to the Hongkong Badminton Association.

It was reported that they had been suspended by the PAAF because they failed to obtain permission to take part in games played outside the Islands.

The four players are A. G. Torres, Jr., Q. T. Yachauzi, M. S. J. Yanga and R. B. Cortes.

In consequence of the suspension, only Chinese players from the visiting team took part in the interport series which last night was reduced to one singles and one doubles instead of two singles and two doubles.

Results—W.F. Foo (H.K.) beat Sy Khim Piao 15-8, 15-2. Doubles—R. Young and K.S. Low (H.K.) beat Sy Khim Piao and Simon How 15-8, 13-18, 15-7.

Exhibition Doubles—R. Young and C.K. Lee beat H.Y. Aieah and K.F. Low 15-12, 15-7. Hongkong thus won the series by six matches to one.

Terry Allen Wins Flyweight Title

Leicester, June 11. Terry Allen, of Tillingham, the former World Champion, won the vacant British Flyweight title when he out-pointed Vic Herman, the Scottish Champion, over 16 rounds here tonight.

AUSTRALIANS WIN SPEEDWAY TEST AT HARRINGAY



DID HE LEARN THAT IN HONGKONG?

Certain energetic Soccer referees—no names no pack drill—whose antics are the nearest thing to perpetual motion I've seen, would be surprised to hear the opinion of Fulham whistler Les MacKay, just back from the Hendon tour of the Far East.

Says "Mac," "I think it's a mistake for the referee to be so much up with the play that he is on top of the players. Providing he has faith in his linesmen, it shouldn't be necessary for an official to chase the ball from one end of the field to the other."

I wonder how many referees agree?

—DAVID JACK.

They Shouldn't Be Allowed To Walk Home

Says McDonald Bailey

Well, would you believe it, Roger Bannister and John Wilkinson, both of whom are expected to be included in the British athletics team touring the Balkans later this summer, are saying that they will walk home.

Roger and John are two of our best athletes and they believe in taking their training very seriously, but I feel somewhat anxious about this idea of theirs. Either they are practical jokers or just crazy—and I do not think they are crazy.

I seem to remember that when the Achilles club were touring Greece last year Roger had similar ideas about "walking home," but evidently he was persuaded to change his mind. I hope for their sake and for the sake of the sport that they change their minds again.

CLIMBING, TOO

Also on the lighter side of sport, I hear that Derek Pugh, European 400 metres champion, now studying at Paris University, likes to spend his week-ends climbing mountains. He is welcome.

Personally, I think these boys would do much better if they avoided the risky business of mountain climbing or "cross-continent walking." Even though these sort of activities provide relaxation from the somewhat dull and dreary routine of the athlete, I would say forget it and stick to the track.

SPORTS ROUNDABOUT American Tennis Is On The Skids

Says DAVID JACK

It looks as if American domination of world lawn tennis has ended. What other conclusion can be drawn from the fact that a strong U.S. entry could not produce one men's singles semi-finalist in this year's French championships? Leading man of the new American contingent is 24-year-old, New Jersey giant Dick Savitt, who took an economics degree at Cornell University.

With a mop of black curly hair, reminiscent of Pancho Gonzales, Savitt has one or two of Bob Falkenburg's mannerisms, so Wimbledon fans have been warned.

His Burrows and Straight Clark, both fair and with magnificent physique, are so alike they've been labelled the "Terrible Twins." One of them has been showing gamour queen Beverly Baker the sights of Paris, but Beverly says: "I shall stay a bachelor girl—at least until after Wimbledon."

So much for glamour. Will a Yank keep in the fashion by winning the Wimbledon singles? I think not, and I'm prepared to see the most-prized individual honour in the game keeping the Davis Cup company in Australia, via Frank Sedgman.

Southampton are beginning to see the wood for the trees. Sid Cann, in the role of lumberjack, has picked up two young saplings from the New Forest—centre-forward Walter Judd and right-back Peter Skellett. Cardiff City's Cyril Spiers, wanted young Walker, who scored 27 Combination goals last season, but he preferred to stay at The Dell.

Full-back Sillett, son of the late Charlie Sillett, pre-war Southampton favourite, helps his mother run a New Forest inn when he isn't playing Soccer.

These are troubled days for Soccer, but surely the county is not too poverty-stricken to let their masseur, former Manchester City idol Sam Cowan, travel to away matches?

Perhaps it's now possible to arrange for all injuries to be picked up in home fixtures. Cowan has had very little to do with Soccer since his unfortunate experience as manager at

The Rugby League Council's View On Broadcasting

London, June 11. The Rugby League Council will consider the question of permitting future broadcasting of running commentaries on matches under their control when the summer conference opens at Manchester on June 23.

Mr. W. Fallowfield, the secretary of the Council, said that "people with wireless and television sets should be prepared to pay something for big sporting events, which cost money to stage are taken into their homes."

"This could be done by Incorporated The British Broadcasting Corporation could then pay more and we could use the money for the development of football."

The Football League at the beginning of this month placed a ban on "live" broadcasts for League matches.—Router.

Jack Parker, England's captain, and Aub Lawson, Australia's, lost the coin before the first race of the First England-Australia Speedway Test at Harringay when Australia unexpectedly won by 60 points to 48.

The outstanding rider of the match was Second Division Jack Young (Edinburgh) who paved the way for Australia's victory with 16 glorious points.

LEAGUE TENNIS

MEN'S "B" DIVISION

CCC (2) 6, CRC (2) 3. D. Chen and D. King (CRC) lost to T. H. Hsieh and S. W. Choy 2-6; drew with L. J. Wade and E. Pereira 6-6; beat T. Chao and H. H. Tsou 6-2.

H. H. Chiu and W. J. Ma lost to Hsieh and Choy 1-6; beat Wade and Pereira 6-4; lost to Chao and Tsou 2-6.

F. K. Lau and M. K. Tam drew with Hsieh and Choy 6-6; lost to Wade and Pereira 5-7; lost to Chao and Tsou 2-6.

CCC 7, LRC 2. R. O. Baker and H. A. Noronha (CCC) beat T. A. Ali and S. Hossain 3-6; beat E. Zulfat and E. Story 6-4; beat A. Dow and P. V. Hsu 6-3.

D. Leonard and L. P. de Souza lost to Ali and Hossain 3-6; beat Zulfat and Story 6-1; beat Dow and Hsu 6-4.

H. M. Liu and F. Hsu beat Ali and Hossain 6-2; beat Zulfat and Story 6-1; beat Dow and Hsu 6-1.

P. Poon and H. K. Ho (SCAA) lost to A. Augusted and J. Lerlu 2-6; beat E. Fincher and A. Y. White 6-3; beat N. Leonard and H. Lapsley 6-1.

E. Chan and H. K. Chan lost to Augusted and Lerlu 2-6; beat Fincher and White 6-4; beat Leonard and Lapsley 6-1.

George Lin and C. L. Ko lost to Augusted and Lerlu 3-6; tied with Fincher and White 6-6; beat Leonard and Lapsley 6-1.

Recreio 5½, K Tong 3½. A. E. Noronha and A. V. Remedios (Recreio) beat A. Chan and M. Hsu 6-1; beat C. M. Tang and J. Hsu 6-3; beat C. Y. Wong and L. Chen 6-2.

A. Barro and H. A. Barros beat Chan and Hsu 6-3; lost to Tang and Hsu 4-6; lost to Wong and Chen 3-6.

L. Vieira and J. J. Remedios lost to Chan and Hsu 2-6; tied Tang and Hsu 6-6; beat Wong and Chen 6-4.

USRC 1—CRC (1) 8. W. K. Thompson and M. Cooke (USRC) lost to J. Fincher and A. Y. White 3-6; beat T. P. Choi and K. M. Au 1-6.

Seaton/Lor R. Kingford and Capt M. Seaton lost to Liu and Chai 3-6; beat Chai and Lee 3-6; lost to Chai and Lee 0-6; lost to Chai and Au 1-6.

Ladies' "B" Division. KCC 5½, Recr. W 3½. E. J. Horner (KCC) beat Mrs A. Silva and Miss M. Xavier 6-3; beat Mrs O. Silva and Miss M. Piedredu 7-5; beat Mrs N. Remedios and Miss L. Soares 6-4.

Mrs L. Lawes and Miss L. Coxall beat Mrs Silva and Miss Xavier 6-0; beat Mrs Silva and Miss Figueredo 6-2; beat Mrs Remedios and Miss Soares 6-0.

Mrs H. Bonbernard and Mrs M. Fisher lost to Mrs Silva and Miss Xavier 3-6; lost to Mrs Silva and Miss Figueredo 3-6; lost to Mrs Remedios and Miss Soares 4-6.

POSTPONED MATCHES. Postponed matches in the Men's "A" Division will be played as follows: HKCC v CRC; SCAA v HKU; Urban C v CRC; HKCC v SCAA; HKCC v HKU; HKCC v SCAA.

Mutual arrangements should be made to play off the following postponed matches as soon as possible: Recreio v HKU; HKCC v SCAA; HKCC v HKU; HKCC v SCAA.

Men's "C" Division matches postponed from May 19 will be played tomorrow.

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"SHANGHAI"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 13th June
"ANKING"	Singapore & Bangkok	5 p.m. 15th June
"HUPH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 16th June
"FOYANG"	Kobe	3 p.m. 17th June
"SOOCHOW"	Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka	5 p.m. 17th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 19th June
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore, Penang & (Belawan?)	5 p.m. 19th June
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 24th June
"FARKOT"	Djakarta	3 p.m. 28th June

ARRIVALS FROM

"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 14th June
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	15th June
"FOYANG"	Djakarta & Binton	16th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 17th June
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	20th June

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SAILINGS TO

"CHANGTE"	Sydney	17th June
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	9th July

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGTE"	Kobe & Yokohama	15th June
"TAIYUAN"	Australia	5th July

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"AUTOLYCUS"	Dublin & Liverpool	29th June
"OLYMPIUS"	Rotterdam, London & Harve	3rd July
"ANCHISE"	Liverpool & Glasgow	5th July
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th July

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
G. "MENTOR"	15th June
G. "PELEUS"	16th June
S. "CLYTONUS"	18th June
S. "ASTIANAZ"	20th June
G. "ANCHISE"	28th June
G. "CALCHAS"	3rd July
S. "PATROCLUS"	9th July
S. "AGAPENOR"	14th July
G. "AENEAS"	25th July

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HK/Singapore (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed. 6.10 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Wed. 4.45 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Hongkong (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri. 4.00 a.m. Fri.	

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SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENCROACHAN"	U.K. via Singapore	12th June
"BENATTOW"	do	on or abt. 6th July
"BENCLEUCH"	do	13th July
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Jersseton	23rd July
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	5th Aug.
"BENAHOR"	do	21st Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	do	

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENCROACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin & Antwerp.	16th June
"BENATTOW"	London, Hamburg & Antwerp.	30th June
"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam, Hull & Middlesbrough.	10th July
"BENARTY"	Liverpool, Avonmouth & Glasgow.	17th July
"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.	28th July

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APOLOGY

In the issue of TIME of 12th February, 1951 on page 20, an article appeared under the heading "HONGKONG—Keep Right On Sitting", which contains the following extract:—

"Passports to European countries were selling for as high as \$8,000 apiece. On nearby Ice House Street the firm of Lo & Lo, Solicitors, reported a thriving business."

The obvious inference to be drawn from these words and which in fact has been drawn from them is that Messrs. Lo & Lo were parties to some illegal and/or criminal trafficking and the sale of passports to Europe, and had made large illegal gains thereby, and had made some report as to their business, including the above.

Such an implication was never intended by us, and we are glad to state that such an inference is wholly untrue and unfounded and the words constitute a most serious libel on Messrs. Lo & Lo.

Messrs. Lo & Lo have commenced actions against us the undersigned. Upon our assurances, which they accept, that we had no intention whatever of publishing any statement which reflects in any way on them, they have stated that they will discontinue their actions for libel upon the following terms:—

(a) publication of this statement.

(b) payment by each of us the undersigned of a substantial sum to the Social Welfare Officer of the Hongkong Government for distribution to such charities as he may think fit.

(c) a complete indemnity for legal costs.

DWIGHT MARTIN, Author.

TIME INCORPORATED.

NOTICE

THE MACAO ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN that the Thirty-Sixth Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Boardroom of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, Mercantile Bank Building, Second floor, Hong Kong, on Saturday the 23rd day of June 1951 at 11 a.m., and that immediately after the termination of the said Meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution, viz:—

"That there being at the date of this resolution no persons entitled to 9,642 Bonus Shares of the Company being part of Bonus Issue of 50,000 shares authorised by the Extraordinary Resolution of the Company passed on the 28th day of April 1950, the said 9,642 Bonus Shares be cancelled."

By Order (Signed) JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Secretaries.

NOTICE

THE MACAO ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN that the Registers of Transfer and Members of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 16th June, 1951, to Saturday, 23rd June, 1951, both dates inclusive.

By Order (Signed) JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per "BENROACH" are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke, at 10 a.m., 12th June, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th June, 1951, will be subject to rent.

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Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "TAIYUAN"

Arrived 8th June, 1951

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goldard & Co. at Hongkong on Wednesday 13th June from 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday 13th June and Thursday, 14th June, 1951, and Consignees' representatives are requested to be present during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Australian-Oriental Line Ltd. China Navigation Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 6th June, 1951.

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s.s. "CORFU"	6th July
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s.s. "CANTHAGE"	31st August

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m.s. "SOMALI"	18th June	London & Continent
m.v. "TRVETHOE"	20th June	"
m.v. "TRVETHOE"	20th June	"
s.s. "SINGAPORE"	22nd June	"

Homewards

Leaves Hongkong	For
s.s. "SINGAPORE"	28th July

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Trygve Lie On Peace Prospects

Swanmore, June 11. United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie today urged both sides in Korea to grab any chance to open talks on a cease-fire around the 38th Parallel.

Mr Lie said: "I said in Ottawa a few days ago that I believed the time had come to seek a cease-fire in Korea approximately along the 38th Parallel as a first step in negotiations leading to a restoration of peace and security in that area. I feel that no possible opportunity for opening conversations to this end should be neglected."

Mr Lie also urged the greater use of the Security Council for private efforts to settle the dispute. Extending the big Powers to try every means to settle disputes in other areas as well as in Korea, Mr Lie added: "The United Nations is almost the only place left where all points of view are represented. The Security Council remains the organ charged with the primary—although not sole—responsibility for the maintenance of international peace under the Charter."

"We are to be successful in preventing a third world war, we should seek new ways to use the Security Council as much as possible as the place for quiet exploration and negotiation of conflicting positions, as well as for public debate. That was the purpose behind the proposal in my 21-year peace plan for special meetings twice a year of the Security Council attended by the Foreign Ministers or heads of governments. I hope that the proposal, although postponed by the Korean crisis, can be carried out after peace has been restored in Korea."—United Press.

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"BASTIA"	from Haiphong	13th June
"EPINAL"	from Europe	15th July
SAILINGS		
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	to Marseilles	24th June
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	to Japan	11th Aug.
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	to Marseilles	22nd Aug.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE		
"BASTIA"	N. Africa & Europe	14th June
"AURAY"	N. Africa & Europe	12th July
"GRENABLE"	N. Africa & Europe	26th July
"OUSTREHAM"	N. Africa & Europe	12th Aug.

PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGERS, ORAN, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

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M.S. "CORONA"	June 18
M.S. "ANNA MAERSK"	June 30
M.S. "LEISE MAERSK"	July 10

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "GRETE MAERSK"	June 28
M.S. "OLGA MAERSK"	July 19
M.S. "LAURA MAERSK"	Aug. 9

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Two-Class Air Travel Proposed For Atlantic

London.

Inauguration of two-class travel—first and tourist—in trans-Atlantic air services, is being considered in the United States.

This dual-fare arrangement which, according to the "New York Times," is looked upon favourably by the Civil Aeronautics Board, would include year-round tourist service, and probably would be tried on an experimental basis.

The change first would have to be approved by the International Air Transport Association.

Information that the board would approve such a fare structure if the members of the association agreed came as the world air transport group opened a rate meeting in Bermuda. The association includes 65 airlines from 45 countries.

To be a member an airline must be licensed by a government eligible for membership in the International Civil

Aviation Organisation. All rate agreements of the association entered into by American flag airlines are subject to approval of the board.

In setting down its policy for the guidance of American airlines, the board said that its aim was to build a rate structure that would contribute substantially to the airline business.

The year-round tourist service, which the board recommended should be started immediately, possibly this summer, would have a minimum one-way fare of \$225 and a round-trip rate of \$405 between New York and London. Tourist fares to other European cities would be based on the New York-London rates.

Tourist tariffs would be related to the number of seats available on each type of plane. For example, the DC-4 would be modified to carry 60 passengers, the Constellation and the DC-6 would have 65 seats and the Stratocruiser would have 100 seats.

The board also specified that tourist service would be limited to 20 per cent of the number of seats available in regular scheduled service in the corresponding month of 1950, with a minimum of one round-trip weekly to each participating association carrier.

There would be no extra concessions to a tourist-rate flight, meals would be served unless charged for, and there would be a minimum of other services for the passengers.

The board is also understood to have approved all-year regular fares of \$395 one-way and \$711 round-trip between New York and London, with rates to other European cities based on those. The proposed fares would be about \$20 higher than present rates.

As for berths, the board's position was that a surcharge of \$50 for a single berth and \$75 for a double berth should be assessed and a charge of \$14 should be made for a sleeperette. The proposed rate structure would mean elimination of fare-and-one-third and fare-and-one-fourth and combination "ten and off season round-trip fares." The 30-day round-trip fare and the student fare proposals would be considered "superfluous" by the board under the new arrangement.

Meeting Of Chambers

Lisbon, June 11.

The International Chamber of Commerce opened its annual convention today with 800 delegates from 26 nations here to discuss and exchange ideas on the operation of industry in a world plagued by unrest, scarcity of material and the armaments race.

The 13th Congress of the Chamber was declared open by Carlos Monteiro, Chairman of the Lisbon Commercial Association, who will also address the delegates on how to reconcile rearmament and economic efficiency.

The convention hall was a babel of tongues as the session opened.

Many of the delegates attended a bullfight today. The ring was colourfully decorated with the flags of all nations holding membership in the Congress.—United Press.

LONDON TIN SLUMPS

London, June 11.

The tin market slumped rather severely at the morning session. Turnover was 150 tons, including 10 tons for cash.

Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:—
Spot tin, buyers 1002
Spot tin, sellers 1005
Business done at 1005-1006
Three-month tin, buyers 970
Three-month tin, sellers 975
Business done at 970-975
Settlement 1000
—United Press.

Possible Source Of Sulphur

FROM CRUDE OIL

London.

The acute shortage of sulphur throughout the world which is threatening to have such drastic effects on industry in Great Britain may be alleviated in future by greater use of processes for the extraction of sulphur from crude oil.

At present sulphur is part of the residual waste which is burned as fuel in refineries. Even in the newer refinery plants at present under construction sulphur extraction was not originally envisaged, but the changing situation in world supplies and demand may well give rise to second thoughts.

Most of the crude oil refined in Great Britain is of Middle East origin, and oil from that source has a relatively higher sulphur content than that from other main oilfields.

As an indication of the possibilities opening up to the oil industry a sulphur content of 1 per cent would represent a potential output of 50,000 tons of sulphur per year from British refineries at present in operation or due to come into operation.

Refineries handled about 14,000,000 tons in 1949, and by next year, when several large projects start making their contribution, the refining capacity is expected to be 20,000,000 tons.

Great Britain's export quota of sulphur for the second three months of 1951 was limited on April 25 from the Office of International Trade of the U.S. Commerce Department as 95,000 tons.

In the House of Commons on April 16, a week before his resignation from the Presidency of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson said: "If we were certain of a 100,000-ton allocation we should be able to avoid some of the worst disasters we feared," although he also added that the position would still be most serious.

The actual allocation for the quarter was therefore only 5,000 tons short of the figure which Mr. Wilson suggested as a minimum requirement.

SIGNIFICANCE CLEAR
The significance of the potentialities of oil refinery production of sulphur is therefore clear. Fifty thousand tons produced in Britain in a year would not only wipe out the quarterly deficit of 5,000 tons in our export quota but would contribute to the further 30,000 tons towards alleviating the seriousness of the position which Mr. Wilson claimed would still remain after minimum requirements were met.

No official pronouncement on the subject has yet been made, but a hopeful aspect of the position is that, while additional plant at once is installed, there does not seem any reason to think that sulphur extraction by this method can not remain an economic proposition, even in face of improved supplies elsewhere.

There would therefore be no question of costly capital equipment being installed merely to overcome a temporary shortage, the ending of which would make the plant redundant and uneconomical within a relatively short period.

The Rubber Markets

London, June 11.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—
Number 1 rubber, 45%
In cents per lb. 45%
July/September 45-46
October/December 45-46
January/March 45-46
—United Press.

SINGAPORE MARKET

Singapore, June 11.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—
Number 1 rubber, per lb. 132-133
July 132-133
August 132-133
Number 2 rubber, June 134-135
Number 3 rubber, June 134-135
Number 4 rubber, June 134-135
Spot rubber, unbleached 134-135
Black crepe 134-135
No. 1 sale crepe 132-133
—United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, June 11.

Crude rubber spot No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets 66 asked.
—Associated Press.

Copper Price To Be Maintained

New York, June 11.

The price of domestic copper will not be advanced from the present basis of 24½ cents a pound to meet the higher quotations in the foreign market.

Trade sources reached that decision following a conference held with officials of the Office of Price Administration, claiming that copper industry earnings were well above 85 per cent of the 1946-1949 base period, and that there is no justification for an increase.—United Press.

Imperial Preference To Be Discussed By Empire Delegates

ASSURANCE GIVEN BY PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, June 11.

A hundred overseas delegates and others at the 17th Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire applauded at a lunchtime gathering in London today an assurance by Sir Hartley Shawcross that so long as he was President of the Board of Trade he would do nothing to weaken the system of Imperial Preference.

But, judging from the comments of some of them afterwards, they still have their doubts about the British Government's attitude on this question, and varied aspects of it will be vigorously debated in the committee sessions of the Congress throughout this week.

Chambers of Commerce in different parts of the Empire have tabled for discussion "the importance of avoiding any weakening of Imperial Preference."

The Canadian Chamber declares the effectiveness of Imperial Preference for certain parts of the Commonwealth has been largely nullified by discriminatory quotas and restrictions imposed by the Sterling Bloc within the Commonwealth.

The delegates are due to discuss a variety of problems ranging from Japanese competition, the Congo Basin situation, the effects of the Common Market, to Empire shipping services. A subject which has not been put forward specifically in questions submitted for Congress discussion is that of Colonial land tenure. One member of the Congress, however, Mr. P. S. Physick, past President of the Federated Malay States Chamber, calls attention to this important matter today in a letter published in the London Times. He calls it the Colonial problem No. 1 and says it concerns security of tenure and settled government "with-out which fresh capital for investment is severely restricted."

Mr. Physick goes on: "In recent years Colonial governments—acting on doubt on instructions received from London—have been urging upon the peoples concerned their prerogative to claim self-government and to exercise it in double quick time."

"COLONIAL OFFICE INTERFERENCE"
He alleges that despite such protestations "there have been more dictatorial decisions and more interference by the Colonial Office concerning local affairs than was ever previously the case."

This interference, in Mr. Physick's view, has had disastrous results. Going on to discuss the fresh problem now presenting itself he refers to legislation in the new British Finance Bill (due for discussion in the Commons this week) under which it would appear that the Colonial citizen may not be permitted to purchase or lease land situated in his own country from any present owner who is paying tax to the U.K. on the ground as such transfer would deprive the U.K. of revenue.

Mr. Physick concludes: "No doubt under self-government the inhabitants of a Colony would speedily assert their right to buy fixed assets in their own country from non-residents; but is it wise to provoke them into demanding premature self-government by high-handed action at this time?"

OIL SHARES LEAD RALLY

New York, June 11.

The demand for oil shares came today higher, and Standard Oil of New Jersey led the list with a four-point rise.

Industrialists rose to the highest level since May 17. Ralls made small gains. Utilities had small losses. Steels added fractions.

General Motors slipped ½, while Chrysler gained.

The volume was moderate at 1,220,000 shares. Of 1,102 issues traded, 502 were higher, 318 lower and 262 unchanged.

Dow Jones averages at the end of the session stood as follows:—
30 Industrials 251.50
20 rails 80.14
15 utilities 42.50
40 bonds 100.40
—United Press.

Canadian Beef In Demand

Toronto, June 11.

Meat packers said today that the price of beef in Canada might climb as much as 25 per cent following the United States beef shortage. Large numbers are coming to the Toronto market to get Canadian beef.

Some packers are being offered from 10 to 25 per cent more than the regular Canadian prices by Americans eager to ship Canadian beef across the border.—United Press.

BEARS ON RAMPAGE IN NY COTTON

New York, June 11.

Cotton market bears pressed the attack today, sending prices down for the third session in a row and into new lows before technical covering began near the close. Nearly July contract remained the main target, dropping to 43½ cents, the lowest level since April 5, and 188 points or \$9.40 a bale under the futures selling price. The week-end news was considered all bearish.

Light to moderate week-end rains fell in the Eastern Central belt sections, while the Eastern belt needs several days of good rains to relieve the long drought. Nevertheless, the current moisture relieved the present concern and brightened the already favourable crop outlook.

While present estimates ranged around 26,000,000 to 28,000,000 acres, some optimists think that with favourable weather the area may even reach the 30,000,000 acre mark.

The market opened off 7 to 21 points. It dipped to a maximum net loss of 24 to 27 points. Prices closed here today as follows:—
Spot 45.00
July 37.20-37.30
December 36.90-37.00
March (1952) 36.91
May 36.91
October 36.91
—United Press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

New Orleans, June 11.

Closing rate June 11.
Spot 44.00 nominal
July 37.15
October 36.80
December (1952) 36.80
March 36.80
July 36.80
October 36.80
—United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$10,875. Noon prices and the morning's transactions:—

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
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HSBC	1300		
East Asia	102		

INSURANCES	
Canlon KD	233
Union KD	710 1/2

DOCKS, ETC.	
W. H. White	74
W. H. White	440 3/4
Dock	12
Provident	10 10 1/2

LAND, ETC.	
HSBC	31 1/2
HSBC	110 1/2
HSBC	110 1/2
HSBC	6.90

UTILITIES	
Trans	11 1/2
Star Ferry	5 1/2
C. Light (A)	5.50
C. Light (B)	5.75
Electric	2.50
Telephone	9 1/4

INDUSTRIALS	
Cement	12
Rope	500 @ 10 1/4

STORES, ETC.	
Dairy	12
Wool	25 1/4
COTTONS	
Two	2.25

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:—
Sterling note (per £1) 6.28
U.S. dollars (per \$100) 1.70
Indonesian guilders (per 100) 3.75
Siang ticals (per 100) 27.00
Singapore (Straits) 2.04
SIC-pistoles (per 100) 33.35
—United Press.

Japanese Bonds

London, June 11.

Japanese bonds (1899) 61
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Yachting Party's Experiences In Hands Of Chinese Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

entitled to know the reason for the detention.

The following day two investigating officers from Shekki arrived on board and put the party through an interrogation. The officers later left, assuring them not to worry as everything would be all right and that they would be released soon.

However, on March 17, after being in the hands of the Communists for about a week, the Chinese authorities sent a police guard on board and took off Mr. Lau and the two members of the crew. Three days later, on March 20, an armed boat came alongside and took the remaining three—Mr. Josing, Miss Castro and Mrs. Passos—ashore, telling them that they would have to go to Hongkong where they would be detained for a few more days for further investigation.

"We arrived at Shekki on tow and on March 21 we were ordered to take our belongings ashore. I was ordered to make an inventory of the articles on board the yacht and hand it in to a guard. On arrival at the quayside three armed guards put our belongings on a rickshaw and marched us through the main street for about a mile and a half until we reached our destination. On arrival at a military gaoi we were thoroughly searched and relieved of our personal belongings, such as watches, rings, and my \$900 and another \$100 belonging to Mr. Lau."

Mr. Josing said that they were then placed in separate cells. The two women were detained in a cell with other Chinese women. He said that he came to an arrangement with the authorities to utilize the money they had to supplement their diet. He described that at the beginning they were charged HK\$22 a day for food for himself and the two Portuguese women. Later when the money got a bit low the daily spending was cut down to HK\$14 a day for the three of them, but their ration decreased proportionately with a cut in bread and cigarettes. Mr. Josing said that for HK\$22 a day the food supplied was less than anyone could get in Hongkong.

In the women's cell, according to his companions, there was, among the female prisoners, one Chinese woman in iron and chains. She was said to be a pirate.

On one occasion—the two Portuguese women were reported to the gaoi governor of having been spreading anti-Communist propaganda to the five fellow cell-mates and were further accused of enticing them to go to Hongkong. The allegations were investigated when they were called before the chief warden and after some questioning they found that the allegations were unfounded and the case against them was dismissed.

Relating a detailed account of the interrogation into these

allegations, Miss Castro said that she was the first to be called before the chief warden on that day. She was asked whether she spread anti-Communist propaganda in the cell and she replied, "Yes, because you people said you did not like the Communists." The interrogator disclosed that he had two Communists and two civilians in a cell with her and asked her whether she did ask them to go to Hongkong with her. Miss Castro replied in the negative explaining that she could hardly support herself, let alone look after another four persons.

LOSES TEMPER
The interrogator lost his temper and called her a liar. He asked whether she knew that she could be shot for asking people to go to Hongkong with her and she replied, "At present I am your prisoner and I cannot stop you from shooting me if you want to."

The interrogator then said that he would question the other cell inmates and if they told the truth that she did entice them she would be shot. "I told him to please himself," said Miss Castro, whereupon her interrogator said, "Put her in chains." But Miss Castro said the threat was not carried out, and she was taken to another cell, later joined there by Mrs. Passos.

Relating her experience in the interrogation, Mr. Passos also said that she denied having asked any of her cell-mates to come to Hongkong. She was asked whether she liked Shekki, and she replied she did not. Her interrogator said that she could not say things like that. She then asked him whether he liked Hongkong and his reply was also in the negative. Mrs. Passos asked "Then why should you stop me from disliking Shekki? If you dislike Hongkong I can also dislike Shekki."

Seeing that he could not talk to her much because of language difficulty he sent Mrs. Passos back to the same cell occupied by her. The interrogator then questioned the other inmates and nothing was heard of the case after that.

12 IN CELL
Mr. Josing, continuing his account of his experiences with the Chinese Communists, said that the two Portuguese women were placed in a cell next to Chinese in a cell 20 feet by 12 feet and a bed-board 15 feet by five feet nine inches was provided for sleeping accommodation for the 12 prisoners. They had to eat and sleep in the same cell, but they were allowed out three times a day to perform their toilet. He said that he was not allowed time for exercise during the 81 days in detention, and was warned not to communicate with any fellow prisoners.

Mr. Josing said he had not been interrogated for 19 days since their arrest and he wrote a letter asking to be forwarded

to the British envoy in Peking to notify of his whereabouts. "They refused this request and told me that I could not write to any one, not even to the British Consul in Canton or the Government in Hongkong," said Mr. Josing.

During the whole period of detention Mr. Josing said he had written altogether seven letters to be forwarded to British officials in China but the letters were torn up in his presence. The gaoi authority promised to dispatch a letter to Mrs. Passos's mother, but this letter had not reached its destination.

TOLD TO WRITE LETTER
On May 29 the investigating officer saw Mr. Josing with Miss Castro as interpreter. The officer told him that he would be permitted to return to Hongkong in a few days, but Mr. Josing would have to sign a document admitting the fact that he was in Chinese waters when taken into custody. He told Mr. Josing to write his letter in English. Mr. Josing wrote his letter but on four occasions he was told that it was not what the authority wanted. Eventually, on June 2, the same officer came and read a letter to Mr. Josing which was interpreted by Miss Castro. Mr. Josing was told to write two copies in English containing the substances in the Chinese letter.

Mr. Josing and his two Portuguese companions were then photographed. On June 4 Mr. Josing was again sent for and in his presence, the money that he had and the account debited on food supply were checked. On June 8 the party was again photographed and at 3.30 p.m. the same day they were searched and escorted on board the yacht. Their personal belongings were returned to them. They were kept on board that afternoon and night and about 7 a.m. they were again photographed and subsequently towed to midstream.

On Saturday, June 9, a soldier came on board to ask for towage and this money was arranged to be paid in Macao. They were set free and while proceeding under tow, they were stopped at Tsin Wan customs station and guards wanted to send the yacht back to Shekki despite the fact that the towboat had written authority to clear the vessel. After some argument, however, they were permitted to proceed. On arrival in Macao waters, a Portuguese government boat gave assistance and towed the yacht to the naval yard.

Mr. Josing, concluding his story, said that he would like to express his gratitude to Mr. Palletti (Commissioner of Police, Macao), Mr. Antonio Belmonte Ferreira (a port official) and Mr. Eduardo Nascimento (Chief Pilot of Macao) for their assistance during their short stay in Macao.

"But for their assistance in feeding us and providing us with money for daily necessities, we would have been stranded," said Mr. Josing.

Communist Resistance Evaporates

Eighth Army HQ, June 12.
Communist resistance today evaporated around the base of the once impregnable iron triangle as the UN Infantry forces swept through the rubble road junction of Chorwon and reestablished the ruined city of Kumsu.

Only scattered groups of Chinese remained to offer a delaying defence of the build-up area from which the Communist armies have launched three great offensives into South Korea.

GIs patrolled beyond captured Chorwon to the east and west without finding the enemy as the Eighth Army pushed ahead on the west central front as much as 3,000 yards.

Elsewhere on the front, Communist resistance was hard to find except between Hwachon reservoir and the Japan Sea. There well-entrenched North Koreans fought bitterly to slow the Allied advance and protect the retreat of three long columns of Red soldiers and supplies moving northward above Inje.

An Eighth Army spokesman said the Allied advance on the eastern front was "limited by adverse weather, difficult terrain and determined enemy resistance." There was, on the other hand, some evidence on which plea of manslaughter could arise and where a jury could return such a verdict. It was contained in the evidence of the young boy in the lower Court who spoke of the use of a chopper by the dead woman.

There was also indication of manslaughter to some extent in the medical evidence. The actual manner of death was not inconsistent with an act done in the heat of the moment arising from some provocation.

In addition, the accused was some 38 years old. He was very light and weighed less than 100 pounds and at present was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

PLEA ACCEPTED

His Lordship: I will accept that plea of guilty to manslaughter. Pleading in mitigation, Mr. Wright said that the depositions before his Lordship did not tell the whole story. The accused had made no lengthy statement, apart from admitting that he killed his wife in a fight. None of the witnesses in the lower Court was cross-examined.

Counsel considered it to be his duty to put before the Court the truth of the case from the point of view of the accused because this was a case of unusual points and it presented factors of domestic tragedy which called for his Lordship's consideration when deciding on the sentence.

"Your Lordship has often read in the long and divorce cases that persistent nagging by a wife has led to the ill-health of the husband," said Mr. Wright. "This case is a clear example of the dire consequences that come from a cruel and persistent nagging on the part of the wife that the accused was 38 and had been married for 13 to 14 years. There were no children and the youth who testified in the Court below was a son by a former marriage. The accused was suffering from tuberculosis and at the time of this unfortunate occurrence was suffering from a distressing malady and was now afflicted with swelling of the face and eye trouble. All these complaints were no doubt in some way connected with his tuberculosis condition."

"At the beginning of February this year, the accused was unfortunately dismissed from employment in a factory in Hongkong not through sickness but because of inept handling of some of the apparatus."

NOT FIT FOR WORK
Throughout February he was very sick and his condition took a turn for the worse. He made ineffectual attempts to get work but he was not in a fit condition to work.

Most of this time he was confined to a miserable hotel on the side of a hill and he was afflicted with a persistent cough.

MAN PLEADS GUILTY TO MANSLAUGHTER

Counsel's Story Of Nagging And Tempestuous Wife

Lai Cheong, 38, unemployed, described by his Counsel as a martyr to the persistent nagging of his tempestuous and quick-tempered wife, Fok Kwai-ying, aged 36, was sent to prison for ten years by the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe, at the Criminal Sessions this morning when he pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of his wife by strangulation.

Defended by Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr F. X. d'Almada, Lai Cheong was originally arraigned on an indictment for murder. When asked to plead this morning, the accused said, "I plead not guilty to murder. I do not see that this is a case of murder. I plead that I killed her in a fight."

Mr Wright said that the accused definitely intended to plead guilty to manslaughter but not guilty to murder. "I know of his intentions quite clearly through my instructing solicitor and through the interpreter precisely what the position is."

His Lordship then asked the accused if it was the case that in the heat of the fight, and the accused was so provoked but he did not intend to kill her, the accused replied, "Yes."

Mr A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, assisted by Det-Insp W. Watson, appeared for the prosecution and said that with his Lordship's permission he would accept the plea of guilty to manslaughter. There was, on the depositions, some evidence on which plea of manslaughter could arise and where a jury could return such a verdict. It was contained in the evidence of the young boy in the lower Court who spoke of the use of a chopper by the dead woman.

There was also indication of manslaughter to some extent in the medical evidence. The actual manner of death was not inconsistent with an act done in the heat of the moment arising from some provocation.

In addition, the accused was some 38 years old. He was very light and weighed less than 100 pounds and at present was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

PLEA ACCEPTED
His Lordship: I will accept that plea of guilty to manslaughter. Pleading in mitigation, Mr. Wright said that the depositions before his Lordship did not tell the whole story. The accused had made no lengthy statement, apart from admitting that he killed his wife in a fight. None of the witnesses in the lower Court was cross-examined.

Counsel considered it to be his duty to put before the Court the truth of the case from the point of view of the accused because this was a case of unusual points and it presented factors of domestic tragedy which called for his Lordship's consideration when deciding on the sentence.

"Your Lordship has often read in the long and divorce cases that persistent nagging by a wife has led to the ill-health of the husband," said Mr. Wright. "This case is a clear example of the dire consequences that come from a cruel and persistent nagging on the part of the wife that the accused was 38 and had been married for 13 to 14 years. There were no children and the youth who testified in the Court below was a son by a former marriage. The accused was suffering from tuberculosis and at the time of this unfortunate occurrence was suffering from a distressing malady and was now afflicted with swelling of the face and eye trouble. All these complaints were no doubt in some way connected with his tuberculosis condition."

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Throughout February he was very sick and his condition took a turn for the worse. He made ineffectual attempts to get work but he was not in a fit condition to work.

Most of this time he was confined to a miserable hotel on the side of a hill and he was afflicted with a persistent cough.

The wife was a woman of temperamental character. This, said Counsel, was exemplified on the evidence before his Lordship by two witnesses, one of whom had stated that she found it necessary to pacify the wife, and another who declared that the wife took up a hatchet in the

Ordained By The Bishop



This picture of the Rev Denham Cray, a young Hongkong man, was taken yesterday after he had been ordained a priest by the Rt Rev Ronald Hall, Bishop of Hongkong, at St John's Cathedral.—Staff Photographer.

Mail Notices

Registered articles and parcels must be closed one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times, shown below.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12

By Air
Malaya, India, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, 5 p.m., D.O.A.C.
Indo-China, France, North & West Africa, 5 p.m., Air France
Philippines, B.N. Dornier, 5 p.m., C.P.A.

By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m.; 4.30 p.m., S/S Hu Men/Tak Shing.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 9 a.m., 5 p.m., P.A.A.
Malaya, India, Australia, New Zealand, 10 a.m., C.P.A.
Formosa, 10 a.m., C.P.A.
U.S.A., Canada, 2 p.m., P.A.A.
Siam, Burma, Indochina, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m., H.K. Airways.
Japan, Korea, 5 p.m., D.O.A.C.

By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m.; 4.30 p.m., S/S Hu Men/Tak Shing.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14

By Air
Malaya, India, Australia, 5 p.m., Via C.P.A.

By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m.; 4.30 p.m., S/S Hu Men/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m., train via Canton.

Indo-China, Indonesia, 10 a.m., S/S Tjilmen-tang.

Philippines, 10 a.m., S/S Tjilmen-tang.

Malaya, 2 p.m., S/S Van Heutzel.

Radio Hongkong

Programme Summary: 6.02, "Melody Time" with the R.A.F. Concert Orchestra. Denny Dennis and the R.A.F. Band. 6.30, "Cantonese By Radio" Given by Miss Lee Wei Lan and S. K. Lee. (Radio) 6.50, "Song and Dance" by the R.A.F. Band. 7.30, "Down Memory Lane" Presented by Miss Lee Wei Lan. 8.00, "World News and News Analysis" (Radio) 8.15, "Box 200" Light Music. 8.30, "The Great Escape" by the R.A.F. Band. 8.45, "Family Welfare" A Talk by Miss Lee Wei Lan. 9.00, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 9.15, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 9.30, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 9.45, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 10.00, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 10.15, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 10.30, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 10.45, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 11.00, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 11.15, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 11.30, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 11.45, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 12.00, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 12.15, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 12.30, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 12.45, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 1.00, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 1.15, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 1.30, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 1.45, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 2.00, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 2.15, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 2.30, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 2.45, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 3.00, "The Editor's Mail" (Recorded) 3.15, 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